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# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers—No. 3 PARK PLACE—NEW YORK

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA & MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. II

NEW YORK, APRIL 12, 1916

No. 31

### AMERICA FORGING TO THE FRONT IN PHENOL PRODUCTION

### U.S. SENATE DENIES TARIFF AID TO DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

### ENGLAND PLACES EMBARGO UPON MANY MORE CHEMICALS

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs will be found  
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BELLADONNA ROOT, GERMAN  
BURDOCK ROOT, AMERICAN  
CAFFEINE, CITRATED, ALKALOID  
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, ROMAN  
CLOVER TOPS  
COD LIVER OIL, NORWEGIAN, NEW-  
FOUNDLAND  
COLCHICUM SEED  
CREAM OF TARTAR, U.S.P.  
ELDER FLOWERS  
GLYCERIN, REFINED, CRUDE  
HENBANE LEAVES, GERMAN,  
RUSSIAN  
HOREHOUND LEAVES  
MARJORAM LEAVES, FRENCH  
OIL OF BERGAMOT

OIL OF SWEET ORANGE, ITALIAN  
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ACID, CARBOLIC  
ANTIPYRINE  
FENNEL SEED, FRENCH  
MERCURIALS, HARD, SOFT  
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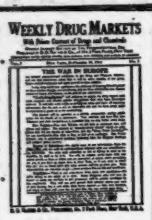
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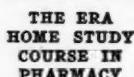
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## WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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NEW YORK, APRIL 12, 1916

### THE PHENOL SITUATION IN AMERICA

In the recently revived chemical and dyestuff industry of America there are few products in which manufacture has reached such a thoroughness of development as phenol, or carbolic acid. The rapid progress in the extent of its manufacture is an emphatic earnest of America's prowess in this field and a sign of the quick adaptability of the nation's capital and technical skill to meet a sudden situation. It is not only this, we trust, but an assurance that once we have assumed a real leadership in manufactures of this sort we will never again let go.

A supremacy in the world's production of carbolic acid is, of course, no proof that we will be able to lead in coal-tar dyes, for carbolic acid is one of those products which can be only regarded as slightly advanced from crude material. We were always able to lead the world in the manufacture of the coal-tar crudes, but no economic reasons had been pressing enough heretofore to cause us to enter largely into the manufacture of dyestuffs or of those materials which lie midway between the crude materials and the finished dyestuff. Such carbolic acid as we used we were content to import. Whatever little was made in America was not thrown upon a competitive market practically dictated by foreign competition, but was reserved by the manufacturer for his own use in the making of advanced products.

What a change now confronts us! Here and there throughout the country plants are successfully engaged in the manufacture of carbolic acid and the product shares with aniline the honor of reaching a larger tonnage of production in a shorter period of fostering than perhaps any other product.

In the dyestuff industry three groups of pro-

ducts may be distinguished according to their complexity of manufacture. Those yielded readily from natural sources are called "crudes" and among these are benzol, toluol, etc., since the mere distillation of soft coal yields these products. Aniline and synthetic carbolic acid are models of a second grade of products known as "intermediate" products on the way to the finished dyestuffs and demanding more or less difficult and complex treatment of the "crudes" in order to effect their production. Now, while we have in our coke-ovens thrown away millions of dollars worth of potential benzene and toluene we did so because a better coke was made by this fire burning than by an oven designed for the collection and use of these materials, and we did not save them also for the reason that there was little economic advantage in advancing them to the condition of "intermediates" and thus on to dyestuffs for the very great reason that the Germans made them cheaper.

Now, under the new conditions, under new prices for dyestuffs and explosives, "intermediates" are worth the attention of our native manufacturers and their production is consequently undertaken and successfully achieved. In one sense carbolic acid, itself, is a crude, in that it is a primary product of distillation of soft coal, but only a small proportion of the present market is supplied from this source, most of it being made as an advanced product of benzols.

Benzol is heated with concentrated sulphuric acid for a long period, a substance known as benzene monosulphuric acid being thus formed. This acid is then neutralized with lime, the lime salt converted to the sodium compound and this latter fused with caustic soda. This yields carbolate of soda, which on acidification, yields the free carbolic acid. We see, therefore, that the material is somewhat advanced from the crude benzol, but these steps, technically difficult as they may sound to some, are child's play compared to the long and tedious steps necessary in the production of certain dyestuffs. The process is described with some reason, for we wish to show in what point American manufacture has excelled. All the German tests and the experience of foreign dyestuff manufacturers unite in the dictum that caustic potash should be used in the alkaline fusion if high yield is to be expected. It is to be remembered that we have no potash of native origin and we were forced to use caustic soda, which in German hands had not found favor and had only given low yields of carbolic acid. But in the practice of American chemists it has been shown that quite as high yields can be gotten as with the foreign caustic, proper care in the management of the fusion temperature permitting the use of the cheaper caustic soda of domestic origin. This is a distinct triumph for the American chemist, for it is a victory in the arena where Germany usually excels—economic production.

It is extremely likely that owing to this now recognized independence of German potash and the high tonnage of production of most of the present

American works that never again will German phenol be a considerable factor in the American market. With such high tonnage usually perfection of large mechanical installation can be well expected to overbalance cheaper labor costs in production. The high development of the American industry and the capital invested represent a speed and weight whose momentum will deter foreign competition for many a day.

To give some idea of the growth and development of the industry the following list of American manufacturers is given, many of them producing several tons daily of the material. The present price ranges around 77 to 80 cents for contracts. The list is by no means inclusive, only the larger works being given. They are: The Barrett Company, Philadelphia; the Butterworth-Judson Company, Newark, N. J.; the Semet-Solvay Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia; the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J., and the Middlesex Chemical Company, Chester, Conn.

#### THE STATUS OF MARKET CONDITIONS

A study of the market conditions presented during the last fortnight reveals evidences that in some commodities there is steadily going on a readjustment of the relations between supplies and values. This is seen in the absence of any spectacular developments and the apparently normal demand for drugs and chemicals that are usually wanted at this time of the year. Do these conditions, as viewed in the experience of the last eighteen months, carry with them any suggestion as to the real influences which tend to make prices, or are they to be considered as merely a momentary lull in the wave which evinces no indication of the swirling seas beyond or of the storm not yet in sight?

To us, the present market conditions seem to indicate that the crest of the wave of speculative prices and inflated values for many products has been reached, and that already influences are at work in the direction of a normal realinement of goods and prices. It can be seen in the arrival of greater supplies of many commodities, in the declining prices for quicksilver, and the lessening in the number of complaints about the inability of the dealer to get goods. Of course, instances may be named in which the facts are not compatible with these general observations, but taken as a whole, there is now going on a perceptible clarification of the market situation, and unless some unforeseen international complication should appear upon the horizon, the drug and chemical trade can look forward to a summer of good business, largely freed from uncertainty and the influx of intensified abnormal conditions.

As a general proposition, trade throughout the country in all lines is reported to be progressing on a broad scale, with no apparent slackening in industrial activity at a time when some contraction

is usually experienced. In some localities and with some lines of goods, production may be considerably below consumption, and there may be such deterring factors as embargoes on freight, scarcity of raw material or shortage of labor, but these, when viewed in the aggregate, are evidences of commercial activity and usually may be considered as the concomitants of general good business. High prices for many drugs and chemicals are likely to continue for a long time to come, but in the normal leveling processes of supply and demand, even these, when compared with the conditions producing them, must be taken as representing somewhere near relative values. When viewed in its entirety, one can see in the present market the signs of clarification now under way, and there is a decided tendency towards an equilibrium based upon more normal conditions and causes.

#### DANGER FOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS

One of the bills which has been introduced at this session of the New York State Legislature perhaps unintentionally hits at the manufacturers of flavoring extracts and perfumery in a way that would be quite disastrous to their business and accomplish no good purpose. House Bill No. 1504, a prohibition measure, as it is now drawn up, is broad enough to prevent the sale of flavoring extracts, perfumes and toilet preparations. It is suggested that section 1 of the bill should be amended to read: "Provided that nothing contained in this act shall be held to apply to the manufacture or sale of flavoring extracts, toilet and medicinal preparations and other preparations not manufactured or sold for beverage purposes."

Prompt action is urged by those who have discovered the "joker" in the bill to prevent its passage without the above amendment.

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## Soap is One Product that Has Not Advanced in Price

### Though Nearly Everything Entering into its Manufacture Has Gone Up No General Advance Has Occurred in Soap

Soap is one of the few products depending upon chemical processes for its manufacture that has not risen in price as a result of the high cost and scarcity of chemicals. The reasons for this paradoxical condition may be manifold, but an investigation by a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS revealed two dominating influences that might offer a logical solution of the problem—competition and the increased value of glycerin.

There has been no general advance in the price of toilet soaps of domestic manufacture. Some lines of imported soaps are higher, but 10 per cent will more than cover the advance, while some importers claim that their lines are listed at the same values as before the war. The advance in domestic toilet soaps has been on special items only, shaving, transparent and highly medicated soaps, and will equal about 5 per cent, while in the general lines normal prices have been maintained. On cheaper grades of soaps and soaps for technical and manufacturing purposes, the advance is somewhat greater, and of these the 88 per cent chip soap will serve as an illustration. This soap, according to one authority, was advanced from a former price of 5½ cents a pound to 6½ and 7 cents a pound, a difference of almost 20 per cent from the outside price.

A large manufacturer of soaps said that the increased value of glycerin had much to do with keeping down the prices of soaps, but that this increase was not a sufficient compensation to overcome the increase in the cost of crude material.

"It is not necessary," he said, "to go into the intricacies of soap manufacture to illustrate the point; a few comparisons of the cost of the raw material with due allowance for the value of the glycerin will suffice. The yield of glycerin or soap lye crude, from fats and oils varies, but about 10 per cent is the average. In estimating the cost of manufacture, etc., the revenue derived from glycerin has not been considered a direct profit, but has been regarded rather as reducing the cost of the crude material. As an instance: the former price of tallow was about \$7 a hundred pounds, at the same time we were receiving 15 cents a pound or \$1.50 for the 10 pounds of soap lye crude resulting from the decomposition of the 100 pounds of tallow. Deduct \$1.50 from \$7 and you have \$5.50, the reduced cost of the 100 pounds of tallow. The same tallow would now cost \$10.50, ten pounds of soap lye crude is worth \$4, which leaves \$6.50 as the present net cost of the tallow. In cocoanut oils the difference is more marked on account of a greater increase in the price of the oils. A certain grade of cocoanut oil at \$8 per hundred pounds, less \$1.50 for the 10 pounds of soap lye crude, equals a cost of \$6.50 for the oil, as against \$16, less \$4, for the soap lye crude, or \$12 as the present net cost of the oil. The difference in the cost of all fats and oils may be estimated likewise."

It is not necessary to consider the cost of the alkalies," he continued, "for most of us anticipated and bought far into the future, as is also the case with the odors, but not so with fats and oils. Contracts for these latter ingredients from Allied sources are voided by Government embargoes, and cannot be obtained except at current prices and then only by giving a guarantee that all the glycerin will be turned back at 14 cents a pound instead of at market prices."

(It has been stated, also, that the price had been raised to a shilling a pound.)

He admitted that there was some hesitancy about raising soap prices on account of the keen competition, but added that the enormous amount of business in cheaper grades made

an advance in these compulsory. He said that his firm alone was losing at the rate of \$60,000 a year on some of these items before the advance.

Nevertheless, many soap makers attracted by the high values of glycerin have gone ahead making soaps merely to obtain the glycerin and are storing the excess of soap, while others are using the Twitchell process and similar methods to manufacture the glycerin, either selling the fatty acids not immediately used, or storing it for conversion into soap later. What disposition will be made of the surplus soap and what effect this will have on the price of soaps ultimately is difficult of conjecture. England, in the meantime, has prohibited the importation of fatty acids and soap makers are asking for further legislation prohibiting the importation of the manufactured product.

## Shortage of Copra Oil Is Embarrassing Soap Makers

### Expressers of the Oil and Consumers Petition Congress to Place an Embargo on Exports from Philippines Except to the United States.

Foreign countries have diverted the Philippine supply of copra to their own uses, thereby causing an acute shortage of copra oil in this country, and expressers of that oil, together with the large consumers, have petitioned Congress to place an embargo on copra, prohibiting its exportation to any country but the United States. Copra oil, as well as the other cocoanut oils, is used extensively in the making of soaps, especially toilet soaps, and in the manufacture of vegetable substitutes for butter, but since the European countries have placed restrictions on the exportation of all oils, the burden of meeting these requirements has fallen upon copra oil. England practically has a monopoly of the cocoanut oil business, controlling at least, the larger part of the output of Cochin and Ceylon cocoanut oils, which narrows the field of operation for the United States, to the oil obtained from Philippine sources.

Copra, the dried meat or kernel of the cocoanut, from which copra oil is prepared, is one of the principal products of the Philippines. According to some authorities the Islands are the largest producers of copra, growing about one-third of the world's supply, or about 200,000 long tons annually. Only a very small proportion of this reaches the United States, hence the domestic manufacturers and consumers want Congress to restrict its importation to this country, thereby nourishing a home industry and protecting American consumers from the influence of foreign manipulation. There are six or eight large plants in this country devoted to the preparation of the oil, and from reports, all are clamoring for the crude material. "Copra is so scarce," said a manufacturer, "that the bidding for the few sacks contained in the cargo of the Appam, recently brought into Norfolk by a German prize crew, has become a wild scramble."

### Exportation from Philippines

The exportation of copra from the Philippines for the twelve months ending December 31, 1915, as given by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, amounted to over 145,000 long tons; of this amount approximately 21,000 tons were consigned to the United States; 14,000 tons to England; 62,000 tons to France; 15,000 tons to Italy; 20,000 tons to Spain; 5,000 tons to East India and Japan and about 35,000 tons were consumed on the Islands, which would bring the production up to 175,000 tons or more. Domestic interests claim that the above proportion of copra coming to the United States is lessening

every day, that only about 15 per cent is now being imported by this country, and that oil makers are comparatively destitute of stocks.

Only recently has the manufacture of oil in the Philippines been undertaken to any large extent. Several years ago the Philippine Vegetable Oil Company erected a large plant for preparing the oil and has attained an output of over 1,000 tons a month, all of which is shipped to the United States. H. Hellis, local manager of the company, said that an embargo on copra would, no doubt, increase the supply of copra oil in this country, but he did not think that it would in any way tend to reduce the price. "Freight rates," he said, "are mainly responsible for the high cost of the oil, and a lack of tonnage is in itself a serious problem for the shipment of either the oil or the crude material in amounts of any consequence. The price of copra must also be considered, though the change in that has not been so great. The price is now \$7 a picul (140 pounds or one-sixteenth of a long ton), an advance of 50 cents over the price of a few months ago. Since the company has been in operation the lowest quotation on copra has been \$6.25 a picul, this was in October, 1914, and the highest was on October 4th, 1913, when \$7.50 was asked as against \$7 on August 1st of the same year."

#### Freight Rates Are High

According to Mr. Hellis, the freight on oil from the Philippines is \$10 a ton or 40 cubic feet of space, and on copra \$15 for the same amount of space. A ton of the copra in bags, actual weight, Mr. Hellis pointed out, will occupy twice the amount of allotted space, and as copra yields about 60 per cent of oil, the actual freight charge on the oil made in this country from the copra, will be \$30 for 60 per cent of a ton, or nearly four times as much as on the oil made in the Philippines. Reduced to lower units it means that the freight on copra would add about 5 cents to the cost of a pound of copra oil.

### Baking Powder Label Bill Passed By the New York Assembly

The lower house of the New York State Legislature a few days ago passed a Baking Powder bill which has been appearing periodically at Albany for the last ten years. Opponents of the measure say that the effect of its final passage and enforcement would be to put all baking powder concerns but one out of business. Assemblyman Everett of St. Lawrence introduced the baking powder measure, which reads as follows:

"An act to amend the agricultural law, in relation to baking powder. The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. Section two hundred and one of Chapter nine of the laws of 1909, entitled 'An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter one of the consolidated laws,' is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, a new subdivision, to be subdivision four, to read as follows:

"4. In the case of baking and leavening powder hereafter manufactured, if each package is not plainly and conspicuously labeled with a statement of all the ingredients contained in the powder and the amount of available leavening gas which one avoidupois ounce of the powder will produce any person violating the provisions of this subdivision will be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

"This act shall take effect immediately."

It is said that there is one concern in the State which has a patent process under which it would be easy to comply with the proposed law. Inquiry at several baking powder houses failed to reveal which concern this was. None of them has made any concerted opposition to the measure. The prevailing belief seems to be that it will not become law.

Mr. Stechler, chief chemist of the General Chemical Company, which manufactures "Ryzon" baking powder, said that he was of the opinion the bill would not be carried through. He said that he could not see the utility of the measure, and professed ignorance of the concern that could comply easily with the proposed provisions.

The Bureau of Food and Drugs of the New York City Department of Health has done nothing in respect to the Everett bill, it was stated to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

### Formula Disclosure Case Goes To Appellate Court

**Plaintiffs Agree with Counsel for Department of Health on Facts and by Mutual Agreement Case Will Be Argued Probably About May 15.**

As the result of a series of conferences between Lamar Hardy, corporation counsel of New York City, and his assistants, representing the Department of Health, and George W. Wickersham, counsel for the Charles N. Crittenton Company of New York and H. Planten & Son of Brooklyn, Charles M. Russell, counsel for E. Fougera & Company, and Harry B. Thompson, general counsel for the Proprietary Association of America, an agreed statement of facts has been filed by each of these concerns with the County Clerk of New York, and the validity of the so-called Goldwater ordinance of the Department of Health will at once be referred to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, without recourse to the usual procedure of submitting testimony. It is expected that arguments of counsel will be heard about May 15.

In all three cases the counsel for the Department of Health was willing to admit that many of the allegations of the plaintiffs could be fully substantiated by witnesses. Therefore the controversy will be argued on points of law before the Appellate Division, and only such facts as have been agreed to will be admitted in the arguments relative to the constitutionality of the formula disclosure ordinance.

The three plaintiffs contend that their preparations comply fully with the Federal Food and Drugs Act. They hold that the ordinance prohibits proprietary manufacturers from selling medicines prepared from secret formula, though permitting physicians to dispense secret formula prescriptions on prescription. They contend that to disclose the formulas of their preparations would be to destroy their property rights in contravention of the protection to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States. They also contend that there is a reasonable difference of opinion between different schools of medicine as to the therapeutic value of certain drugs and medicines, and that the Department of Health is in no position to determine positively whether a medicine is or is not of therapeutic value.

The facts as stated in the Planten suit are very much the same, with the single exception that Mr. Planten contends that the law compels him to become a witness against himself.

In the Fougera case a different sort of a case is made out in some particulars because of the character of the Fougera business, which consists of the importation of French and English proprietary preparations. Those which come from France are printed in French, and it is contended that the plaintiffs have no right to attach a label, printed in English, on a package otherwise printed in French, and to do so would depreciate the value of such packages, and would, moreover, be a violation, it is claimed, of treaties and conventions in effect between this and foreign countries.

**Chicago**—Alford & Caldwell, 7118 South Chicago avenue, have sold to the Service Drug Company.

**Chicago**—The store of S. L. Antonow, 1379 Blue Island avenue, has been sold to J. B. Antonow.

**Jacksonville, Fla.**—The Winkler Drug Company changed to Pixton-Schultz Drug Company.

**Chicago**—A. F. Pierce, 4200 West Van Buren street, has sold his store to John Krizan.

**Chicago**—Meyer Landen, 639 South Paulina street, has sold his store to Charles Moniv.

## Ocean Freight Rates Have Made Tremendous Advances

**Dr. E. E. Pratt, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Comments Upon Them in Letter to House Committee on Merchant Marine.**

In a letter to Hon. Joshua W. Alexander, chairman of the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Dr. E. E. Pratt Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, calls attention to the rapid rise in ocean freight rates from American ports. A special point is made of the remarkable rise in the rates on grain, one of the principal American exports. This increase from New York to Liverpool in the last two years has been about 900 per cent while the increase in the rate on flour has been 500 per cent and the increase on provisions only 400 per cent. The more rapid increase on grain is accounted for by the fact that in ordinary times grain is carried at especially low rates because of its desirability as ballast and because it can easily be taken on and discharged.

The shortage of ships that has led to the remarkable increases in shipping rates is attributed to the following causes in the letter to the Committee: (1) The elimination of the merchant ships of Germany and Austria-Hungary; (2) the withdrawal of merchant ships for military and naval purposes; and (3) the loss of ships through submarine and mining operations.

The letter is the most complete report on the subject of ocean freight rates that has yet been published. It includes detailed reports from the Bureau's district offices in New York, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle, as well as data compiled at the Bureau in Washington. A study of the many tables of rates reveals some interesting variations in the rates from different ports.

In January, 1914, the rate on grain from New York and Boston to Liverpool was 4.1 cents per bushel; one year later the rate from New York to Liverpool was 18.3 cents and from Boston to Liverpool 13.2 to 15.2 cents per bushel. In January, 1916, the rate from New York to Liverpool was 40.6 cents per bushel and from Boston to Liverpool it was 34.5 to 36.5 cents. From these data it appears that the rate on grain from New York to Liverpool was, in January, 1916, about ten times as high as in January, 1914, while the rate from Boston to Liverpool was only about nine times as great. In January of the present year grain could be shipped from 4 to 6 cents per bushel less from Boston than from New York. The higher rate from New York is probably due to the long delays and high demurrage charges resulting from the present congestion at the port of New York.

The advances in rates from New Orleans to European ports have been fully as pronounced as the increases from New York to the same ports. At both New York and New Orleans the rate on cotton shipments to Liverpool has been increased about 900 per cent in the past two years, but it is still far cheaper, as far as the ocean rate is concerned, to ship cotton from New York, in spite of its congested condition, than from New Orleans. On January 1, 1916, the rate per 100 pounds of cotton was \$2.25 from New York and \$3 from New Orleans.

Dr. Pratt makes an interesting comparison between the rates on specified commodities from New York to Liverpool and between Seattle and Hongkong. The rate on sack flour from New York to Liverpool increased in the period between January 1, 1914, and January 1, 1916, from 15 cents per 100 pounds to 90 cents, whereas the rate on the same commodity from Seattle to Hongkong increased during this period from 25 cents per 100 pounds to 75 cents. On January 1, 1914, the rate on flour from New York to Liverpool was 10 cents per 100 pounds less than the rate on flour from Seattle to Hongkong, but on January 1, 1916, the rate from New

York to Liverpool was 15 cents more per 100 pounds than the corresponding rate from Seattle to Hongkong.

The trans-Pacific rates on other commodities, such as wheat, lard, and meat products, show comparatively little increase during the past two years. This is more significant in the case of wheat than in the case of lard and meat products, since under ordinary conditions there is a large volume of wheat moved and comparatively little lard and meat. The rates on boots and shoes show a comparatively small increase during the past two years; in other words, from 60 cents to only 75 cents per 100 pounds. In certain other commodities the trans-Pacific rates from Seattle have increased in a remarkable degree. The rate on agricultural machinery was three times as high on January 1, 1916, as on January 1, 1914, while the rate on copper was twice as high; the rate on sewing machines, over two and one-half times as high; the rate on leather shipped in cases, about five times as high; and the rate on canned salmon, twice as high. The greatest increases, however, have been in steel products. On January 1, 1914, the cost of transporting bar iron, sheet iron, or wire from Seattle to Hongkong was only \$3.60 per short ton, but on January 1, 1916, the rate was \$30, there having been an increase of \$14 per short ton since October 1, 1915.

## Cannabis Indica is Scarce; Treasury Decision a Cause

Cannabis indica in its journey to this country is beset with many impediments before it is finally permitted to enter; as a consequence of which very little is now on hand—at least it is said to be very scarce, but, what is more to the point, the price has been advanced to \$2.50 a pound. Cannabis indica, while an item of value in medicine, has never been considered an important article of commerce by importers, and no great efforts were made to provide against such contingencies which have arisen. Some importers even say that the Treasury decision making it amenable to the provisions of the food and drugs act had deterred them from any activities in that direction.

The ruling defining its status as a medicine was promulgated September 25, 1915, and is known as Treasury decision 35719, concerning Cannabis Sativa Linne, and ends with the following instructions for its enforcement:

"Collectors of customs are therefore directed to refuse delivery of all consignments of the said drug upon notice from a representative of the Department of Agriculture of the identification thereof in the course of his examination of samples under the provisions of the food and drugs act, unless the importer shall first execute a penal bond conditioned that the drug referred to will not be sold or otherwise disposed of for any purpose other than in the preparation of medicines. The penalty of the bond shall be in the amount prescribed by the said section 11 for the redelivery of food and drug products, namely, the full invoice value, together with the duty accruing on the drug in question."

This ruling applies to the imported drug only, and apparently provides for the sale direct to the manufacturer of medicinal preparations. Nor does it seem to affect the handling of the American cannabis, which is being strongly advocated as a substitute for the imported herb.

Cannabis indica, to a certain extent, is also under the supervision of the Indian Government, the country in which it is most extensively cultivated, and it is rumored that an embargo has been placed upon it, though this has not been verified. According to the United States Dispensatory the Indian Government requires that two-year old ganjah (the tops of the female plant) "be burned in the presence of excise officers," for the reason that it has deteriorated into an inert substance. Also, according to the above authority, it is probable that much of the old herb, notwithstanding, is to be found in commerce, and advises that it be imported immediately after the new crop has been harvested in April and May.

Some dealers advance the above as an argument in favor of the use of the domestic cannabis indica, especially since present trade conditions make its importation so difficult and its potency so uncertain, as it is claimed that it deteriorates rapidly, retaining only about one-fourth of its strength at the end of a year.

## High Prices of Chemicals Encourage Adulterations

"The present condition of high prices in dyes, drugs and chemicals is bringing with it a certain amount of adulteration which is to be expected, and against which careful and progressive pharmacists are guarding," says a bulletin just issued by the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

"When coal-tar dyes are so high in price that it is rumored a large firm of wall paper printers expect to sell their stock of coal-tar colors at the present high prices, close down their plant and retire from business, as by so doing they can make a greater profit than in years of wall paper printing, and when it is realized that many drugs have risen proportionately in price, the temptation to adulterate is understood.

Fortunately for the Pennsylvania public this State has a prerequisite law which requires that every pharmacist shall be a graduate of a reputable college of pharmacy before he is granted a certificate which entitles him to carry on and manage a retail drug store, thus ensuring his fitness for protecting the public from many forms of fraud. This advantage is shared by but few communities.

"Dr. Krusen of the Health Department of Philadelphia found several drug stores in that city where adulterated drugs have been used in filling prescriptions. The State Pharmaceutical Examining Board has also been investigating the subject and it is believed that the few instances found were cases of pharmacists who purchased their supplies from sources other than the regular wholesale or chemical supply houses.

"There are drug peddlers going about with plausible tales of stocks of drugs purchased at auction, etc., but the wise pharmacist who, through his membership in progressive associations like the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, is on his guard, tests a sample before purchasing, this being a matter of only a few minutes time for a skilled pharmacist and some interesting results have been recently reported.

"One pharmacist, upon being offered some thymol iodide, now \$12 a pound, at a suspiciously low price, tested a sample with his microscope and found it to contain a large amount of lycopodium, a vegetable powder worth 90 cents a pound at present. Another found salol adulterated with cornstarch and still another found aspirin adulterated with powdered bone ash. While none of these are harmful adulterants they all depreciate the value of the drug by lowering its medicinal activity.

"The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association did pioneer work in showing up and checking adulterations in drugs through the committee on drug markets, whose report is presented annually at the meetings and then published in the proceedings for the benefit of the members. This committee is composed of leaders in the professions of chemistry and pharmacy and their work is known all over the United States. Last year's work of the committee covered over 500 analyses of drugs of all kinds of which but a very small proportion were found adulterated and these were all rejected by the large wholesale houses and manufacturing establishments, all of whom maintain expensive analytical laboratories.

"No pharmacist who purchases his supplies from reliable and trustworthy sources need fear the character of his drugs and chemicals, but the careless or unscrupulous pharmacist, of whom fortunately there are not many, can hope for no sympathy from his more conscientious brethren. The officers of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association have stated that if any member of this body is found guilty of having violated his professional trust by wilfully adulterating or substituting, he will be publicly expelled from membership at the approaching meeting at Reading."

### NEW CHEMICAL CONCERN IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, GA., April 11—A petition to incorporate the Atlanta Pigment and Chemical Company in Atlanta, with the privilege of establishing branch offices anywhere in the State has been filed in the Supreme Court. The capital stock will be \$3,000 and privilege is asked to increase to \$100,000. The new company will manufacture chemicals and dyes and distill oils. The following are the incorporators of the company: J. S. Brogden, Fulton county; A. A. Northern, G. A. Mattison, R. S. Lanier, C. N. Lanier, J. L. Lane, M. M. Eppes, all of Clay county, Ala., and R. W. Henderson, of Talladega county, Ala.

## American Drug Plants Find Market in England

In addition to the proposed revival in England of the cultivation of medicinal herbs because of the shortage of plants of that class, there is a good demand for drug plants of American origin, says U. S. Consul Augustus E. Ingram, of Bradford.

A firm of wholesale druggists in the Bradford district has for some time been trying to get into communication through the American consulate with producers or first hands of American vegetable drugs, such as cascara bark, sassafras bark, mandrake root, bayberry bark, slippery-elm bark, and similar articles. This firm does a large wholesale business, supplying even brokers and merchants in London and all over the country. Before the war they obtained large quantities from the Continent.

The London Daily Mail, in its issue of March 11, 1916, gave an interesting account of the renewed interest in the cultivation of herbs. The British Board of Agriculture has also issued a pamphlet calling attention to the grave shortage and pointing out the high prices which certain drugs are now fetching and which a skillful grower might expect to obtain for his crops. Brief instructions are given for producing some of the most important herbs, but co-operation is urged to check over-production.

The article in the Daily Mail states that the Herb-Growing Association has been formed to encourage the cultivation of medicinal herbs in private gardens. Central drying stations are to be established in various parts of the country where the drying will be attended to by experts and then the products marketed on an organized co-operative system.

The history of the cultivation of products of this class and the interest that is certain to follow the extension of the market are discussed by the recognized authority on this subject whose article appears in the Daily Mail. He says:

Medicinal herbs have been cultivated in Britain for centuries. In the Middle Ages every monastery and every nobleman's estate had its own herb garden. Drug farms still exist at Hitchin, Wisbech, Mitcham, and a few other places, but for many years our main supplies of drug plants have come from Central Europe.

British-grown drugs are of better quality and command higher prices than the collected wild plants from abroad, yet the acreage devoted to drug growing in England has steadily diminished during recent years.

On the outbreak of the war the demand for many important drugs naturally increased to an enormous extent, while at the same time foreign supplies were entirely cut off. The shortage soon became so serious that prices went up by leaps and bounds—in one case more than 100 per cent.

There are thousands of head gardeners and keen amateur gardeners all over the country who would jump at the chance of cultivating a small plot of some sorely needed drug. They have only to know of the need, to know what to grow, how to harvest, and, most important, how to dispose of their material when harvested, and they will take up the work, first on national grounds, and incidentally they will grow the plants for the sheer love of growing them.

The actual cultivation is in most cases no more difficult than the cultivation of good vegetables and flowers. The proper harvesting and drying of the herbs need more specialized skill and care.

Regular growers have special drying sheds, heated artificially, but it is suggested in the leaflet issued by the board of agriculture that glass houses could readily be converted into drying sheds, especially if heated by pipes.

### DRUGS NEEDED IN NORWAY

Consul Maurice P. Dunlap, at Stavanger, Norway, reports to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that there seems to be a great need in his district at present for wholesale drugs. The drug stores are under Government supervision, and the drugs sold must be up to a prescribed standard. Therefore before orders are placed small orders will have to be forwarded for examination. A list of pharmaceutical houses and the kinds of drugs wanted can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices.

## P. O. Ruling is Obtained on Mailability of Poisons

### Drug Trade Section Hears Report from Its Committee —Legislative Committee Declares Most of the New York State Drug Bills Will "Die" in Committee.

At the meeting last Wednesday afternoon of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation the committee on the mailing of poisons read its report, in which a definite ruling on the mailability of poisons by Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger was incorporated. The report of the committee is given here in full.

Failing to procure the relief sought from the Post Office Department to amend the Postal Regulations to permit the mailing of medicines containing poisonous ingredients, and in compliance with instructions of the Section at its annual meeting in January, a bill to accomplish this purpose by legislation was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Griffin of Brooklyn. Copy of the bill is hereto attached.

Subsequently, at the request of Congressman Griffin, the secretary of the Section visited Washington, and through the courtesy of the Congressman was enabled to discuss the matter in a conference with some of the principal officials in the several divisions of the Post Office Department. At this conference the fact was disclosed that our application to mail medicines had been practically agreed upon, but was abandoned upon the demand of the solicitor of the department, Judge Lamar. At the conference, however, the representatives of the department agreed that the entire subject be again taken up and considered by the formal reference of the Griffin bill by the House Committee on Post Offices to the department for examination, report and recommendation. We understand that this plan has been followed, and that the bill is now before the department, which has promised to co-operate by suggesting amendments to our bill, if possible, in some such way as will enable the drug trade to utilize the mails for their medicinal products, and yet, at the same time, will not open the postal service to the indiscriminate use of the public for the mailing of poisonous articles.

One of the ideas of the department is that an act of Congress shall provide that manufacturers and dealers be permitted to mail, under stringent regulations as to containers, medicinal products to druggists, pharmacists, physicians, dentists and veterinarians. Formerly the Regulations limited the mailing of these goods to these classes, but in a trial of the issue the United States Court held that the department had no authority to discriminate as to classes of persons entitled to the use of the mails, and therefore that limitation in the Postal Regulations was declared invalid. This decision would not have been rendered if the classification of persons entitled to the use of the mails had been made by an act of Congress.

Your committee is not at this time able to state if the recommendations of the department will be confined to the matter of classification as suggested.

At this recent conference the department again repeated the statement that medicines containing small percentages of poisons are admissible to the mails, and although they again declined to point out the line of demarcation between mailable and unmailable matter, they agreed to answer specific questions upon this subject. Thereupon a letter, under date of March 24, was forwarded to the department asking two questions as follows:

"First.—You say the department has frequently stated that medicines containing small proportions of poisons are admissible to the mails. Do we understand by this declaration that, for instance—and I use an extreme illustration—one or more strichnine tablets may be mailed provided that the gross quantity of poisons in the number of tablets thus mailed is not sufficient to come within the prohibited scope as a poison? In other words, can these tablets, or their compounds, be mailed provided that they are not mailed in a unit of suf-

ficient quantity to constitute in the aggregate a poison?

"Second.—Are we to understand that medicines containing quantities which are exempt under the Harrison act are admissible to the mails, viz.—Preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or if solid, or semi-solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, etc."

Under date of March 28, the following reply was received and can be construed as an order or ruling by the department:

"In answer to your letter of March 24, requesting to be informed:—First if one or more strichnine tablets may be mailed, provided they are not mailed in a unit of sufficient quantity to constitute in the aggregate a poison, and, second, whether medicines containing quantities of opium, etc., which are exempt under the Harrison act, may be sent in the mails, I have to say:—

"First.—That strichnine tablets, being poison, are not admissible to the mails under any conditions, but a compound or preparation which is not a poison may be mailed even if it does contain a small proportion of poisonous ingredients.

"Second.—Preparations and remedies excepted from the application of the Harrison act, in section 6 thereof, namely, those which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-quarter of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if solid, or semi-solid preparations, in one avoirdupois ounce, are not considered to be poisons and may be sent in the mails.

"Respectfully,

"Otto Praeger,  
"Second Assistant Postmaster General."

This ruling seems to be clear and practicable and is the first declaration that we have been able to obtain from the department, and it will go a long way toward relieving the trade from the difficulty heretofore experienced.

Your committee has been in correspondence with a large number of the leading manufacturers and wholesale druggists throughout the country respecting this subject, and has succeeded in inducing them to bring it to the attention of their Senators and Congressmen, and thus support the proposition submitted by the Section.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Mailing of Poisons.

Dr. Henry C. Lovis, chairman of the legislative committee, told of the recent hearing at Albany with reference to the many bills introduced at this session of the Legislature affecting drug interests. He expressed the opinion that the so-called Hearst bills, for revision of the narcotic laws and laws relating to the alcoholic content of proprietary medicines would undoubtedly "die" in committee. Dr. Lovis also said that the prospects were bright for the passage of the "conference committee" narcotic law revision bills. Two of these three measures, those making it a felony for a person to misrepresent himself as a physician, pharmacist, dentist or veterinarian and authorizing the State Departments of Health and Charities to use seized narcotics in the State hospitals, have already passed the Assembly and are expected to pass the Senate before very long. Dr. Lovis' report follows:

Your Committee on Legislation respectfully report that on March 24 there was a hearing upon all of the eighteen or "Hearst bills," and introduced by Senator Boylan, one of the Legislature.

The debate related principally to the bills known as the "Hearst bills," and introduced by Senator Boylan, one of which would prohibit narcotics in any quantity in proprietary preparations, and would strike from the law the quantities exempt under the Boylan law as it now stands and which are also excepted under the Harrison law. The result of this would be that no wholesale druggist, nor anyone else, could sell, offer for sale, or dispose of any compound, such as brown mixture, etc., unless by physician's prescription.

It also provided that all prescriptions should be on triplicate blanks furnished by the Department of Health.

It further would make it illegal for the public to retain possession of a medicine for a longer period of time than three weeks after it had been compounded. This would practically compel the destruction of goods on hand longer than that period. It would also require on the 30th day of January each year the filing of a complete report of all ingredients dispensed during the preceding year.

Numerous other provisions of similar character are also contained in the bill.

The other "Hearst" bill would make it a misdemeanor to sell or dispose of any preparation intended as a specific remedy or cure which shall contain more than 10 per cent of common alcohol in proportion to all other substances, except upon a written prescription of a physician. This bill was formally abandoned by Mr. Boylan.

Another similar bill depriving the public of the right to obtain without a prescription many well-known family remedies, such as spirits of camphor, sweet spirits of niter, tincture of benzoin, was, we understand, also abandoned by the Senator.

Another measure discussed was the bill introduced by Senator Hamilton and Assemblyman Fertig requiring the filing of the formula with the Department of Health. This bill would enable the Commissioner of Health to determine the therapeutic effects and proper doses—in other words, permit him to establish standards. These, with other bills of similar nature, we are led to believe will not be permitted to pass the Legislature. On the other hand the amendments to the Boylan law, agreed upon at the conference held at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation by your Committee on Legislation with the district attorney and representatives of the retail druggists, medical profession and civic organizations, which are intended to strengthen the existing Boylan law, will probably be passed and signed by the Governor.

We are pleased to further report that the amendment to the cocaine law making it a felony for a person to misrepresent himself as a physician, pharmacist, dentist or veterinarian, has already passed the Assembly and will probably also pass the Senate in a few days.

The bill providing for the disposition of narcotics which have been seized by the authorities has also passed the Assembly and is expected to pass the Senate.

The several bills to control the sale and handling of bichloride of mercury are, we understand, not to be passed.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. Lovis, Chairman.

#### TO MANUFACTURE DENATURED ALCOHOL

An experimental plant is being installed at the mill of the Kimberly-Clark Co. at Appleton, Wis., which, if it meets with the claims of Charles Marchand, Portland, Ore., inventor, will enable the operators to put on the market daily 3,000 gallons of denatured alcohol, which is now being dumped into the river. It is claimed that 3.3 per cent of the dextrose from the digesters contains from 1 to 1.4 per cent alcohol. This can be saved, it is believed, at a cost of not to exceed 15 cents a gallon, while the market is never lower than 32 cents. Mr. Marchand estimates that at least 200,000,000 gallons a year can be saved from the various sulphite plants of the country.

#### DRUG INQUIRY PROPOSED BY SENATOR WHITNEY

ALBANY, April 10—Believing that the only way to root out the drug evil is to find out how drugs are smuggled into this country, the Legislative managers have decided to pass a bill to be introduced by Senator Whitney, who has a drug store at Mechanicville.

It calls for the appointment of a committee of two Senators and three Assemblymen who would confer with like committees of Congress and bodies appointed in Canada and Central America. The whole question of the drug habit is to be studied.

#### London Market Quietly Firm ; Higher Duties Raise Prices

Cocoa, Cocoanut Oil, Saccharin Have Advanced—Cod Liver Oil Trading Practically at a Stop—Tartaric and Citric Acids Stronger.

(Special cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, April 11—Business is quietly firm. Increased duties under budget have been advanced on cocoa from 1½d to 6d, and cocoanut oil from 1d to 6d per pound.

Present duty on glucose, solid, is 8s 10½d, and liquid, 6s 4½d per cwt. Saccharin has advanced 4s 6d on a sugar basis of 14s per cwt. The new prohibition covers gum tragacanth, senna, senna pods, and spices, excluding pepper. In face of pyrotechnics, trading in cod liver oil is practically at a stop with buyers looking on.

Tartaric acid is stronger at 3s 10d, and citric acid is held at 3s 11d per pound. Spirit has been advanced 8d per gallon.

#### N.W.D.A. PLANNING FOR BALTIMORE MEETING

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association will hold its annual convention in Baltimore, Md., on October 2 to 6. H. H. Robinson, chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements, advises members to make reservations well in advance at the Baltimore hotels, as there will be other conventions in that city simultaneously, and there may be some crowding on that account. The Emerson hotel is convention headquarters, but the president's reception and the banquet will be held at the Belvidere. Other leading hotels are the Rennert and the Stafford. W. A. Sailer of Sharp & Dohme is in charge of the reservations, and requests for hotel rooms should be addressed to him. An excellent programme of entertainment is being planned, including a steamer trip to Annapolis. Special trains will convey members from Chicago and St. Louis. C. E. Matthews, 169 Franklin street, Chicago, is in charge of the train arrangements.

#### THE WEIGHT OF SAFFRON

In a decision involving the question of the weight of saffron imported by the Standard Grocery Company Judge Waite of the Board of United States General Appraisers writes: "This case has been submitted without testimony. We must gather from the record what is necessary to determine the case. The commodity is saffron, dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 31, act of 1913. It seems to have been dried out, so that its landed weight is lower than that which was shipped. The appraisement appears to have been made on the basis of the entered value. There was no appeal for a reappraisal. The contention of the importers is that they should have been allowed for the shrinkage in weight, which is alleged to be 9 pounds. We do not think enough has been shown to warrant us in disturbing the determination of the Collector in this case. The protest is therefore overruled."

#### INDIA ASKS ABOUT SODA FOUNTAINS

India is the latest country to express an interest in that great American institution, the ice cream soda. A firm in that country has recently applied to the American consular officials for information about American soda fountains and soda fountain equipment.

## Drug and Chemical Markets

**Quicksilver Shows a Decline for the Week of \$30—  
Hard and Soft Mercurials Also Revised Downward  
Many Other Articles Go to Higher Prices.**

Quicksilver values underwent a further sharp break in prices under freer offerings, showing a net loss for the week of \$30 a flask of 75 pounds. This was followed by a severe cut in prices by manufacturers on hard and soft mercurials. Antipyrine and acetanilid also suffered declines in values under freer offerings. Acids closed firm except for tartaric crystals, which were materially lowered by second hands, while carbolic acid shows a fair reduction under a further increase of the domestic production and active selling pressure. Citric acid in London, according to reports, is almost unobtainable. Advices from Sweden report the prohibition of the exportation of boric acid and milk powder.

The British Government has prohibited the exportation to all destinations of gum tragacanth, guaiacol, senna leaves and pods, stramonium leaves, also seeds, gums, resins, balms and resinous substances of all kinds except such as contain caoutchouc.

Acid tartaric prices were advanced by both makers and second hands under a large demand. Sharp uplifts in quotations covered arnica and chamomile flowers, German belladonna and American burdock roots under scant spot supplies. Clover tops and elder flowers advanced sharply, which was also true of colchicum seed, while French fennel seed is being offered at lower figures.

Leaves of various descriptions are decidedly firm, owing to a scarcity of spot stocks and sharp uplifts of values have been established on German and Russian henbane, horehound, French marjoram, pichi, also Alexandria senna, whole leaves.

Other important price advances were announced by makers on cream of tartar crystals, glycerin, seidlitz mixture and rochelle salts, while holders of cod liver oil are quoting a material rise in prices on both Norwegian and Newfoundland oils, owing to sharp gains in values at primary markets.

Essential oils closed strong under a good demand and small stocks on the spot. Oil of bergamot and Italian sweet orange oils are higher in sympathy with a rise in values at the primary markets.

Among other commodities sharp enhancements of values covered caffeine, tragacanth gum, saccharine, silver nitrate and true Venice turpentine, due to higher primary markets and a decided scarcity of supplies available.

The demand for spices lacked animation and is rather discouraging to holders of stocks in store and parcels en route to arrive. Buyers are fairly well stocked up by recent heavy purchases and operations are on a hand-to-mouth order. Chillies, nutmegs, Ceylon cardamoms and pepper are lower, due in part also to lower primary markets and increased selling pressure by local holders of supplies ex-dock here.

Seeds and herbs closed steady with mustard and caraway also turmeric the strongest on the list, while turmeric on the spot is not obtainable and continues to advance for future shipments.

**Acetanilid**—Liberal offerings, stimulated by a lack of inquiries from buyers, resulted in a sharp break in prices. Sellers offered spot lots at values ranging from \$2.60 a pound and slightly lower, as to terms of sale.

**Acid, Carbolic**—Freer offerings, stimulated by a larger domestic production, led to a further downward course of the market. Sellers are naming \$1@\$1.05 for supplies in drums, \$1.20@\$1.21 for 1-lb. bottles and \$1.10@\$1.12 a pound for supplies in cans on the spot, as to size of purchase.

**Acid, Tartaric**—Under an active demand and large withdrawals of supplies, prices closed firmer and higher. Makers announced an advance of 3c to 65c for granular and powdered, and 66c a pound for supplies of crystals, U.S.P., in barrels. Second hands are also naming higher values—80c for powdered and 82c a pound for crystals. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for parcels for forward delivery.

**Antipyrine**—Prices suffered a sharp loss under liberal offerings and a moderate demand. Holders are offering spot lots down to \$55 for supplies in bulk, as to terms of sale.

**Arnica Flowers**—Scarcity of supplies and good inquiry, forced up values sharply. Holders are quoting 80c@85c a pound for whole and powdered, as to quantity and quality ordered on the spot.

**Belladonna Root**—Active inquiries and limited offerings due to small spot supplies, resulted in a further fair uplift of values. Holders are quoting 15c higher to \$2.15@\$2.25 a pound for German, as to quality and quantity purchased.

**Burdock Root**—Smaller stocks and a steady demand, resulted in a firmer and higher market for spot lots. Sellers are quoting 3c advance to 35c@40c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Caffeine**—More active inquiries and further inroads in spot stocks, resulted in a sharp uplift of values. Sellers are asking \$15 and over for alkaloid and in many quarters bids below \$20 a pound are being rejected while citrated is held at \$8.50 and over a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Chamomile Flowers**—An increased scarcity of spot stocks and larger inquiries led to an advance of 3c a pound on spot lots. Holders are quoting 35c@37c a pound for Roman flowers, according to quality and quantity ordered.

**Clover Top Flowers**—A further shrinkage of supplies resulted in a stronger and higher market. Sellers are now demanding 14c@15c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Colchicum Seed**—Prices scored a sharp gain under active inquiries and limited offerings. Holders are naming \$2@\$2.02 a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased on the spot.

**Cod Liver Oil**—Higher prices abroad and a better demand here, forced prices up sharply on spot lots. Holders are quoting Norwegian at \$140@\$150 and Newfoundland oil at \$125@\$135 a barrel, as to brand and quantity purchased.

**Cream of Tartar**—Supplies of both crystal and powder have been advanced under a larger demand and small spot supplies. Makers are quoting powder at 44c and crystals at 44½c a pound for U.S.P. spot supplies, as to terms of sale, showing a gain of 1½c a pound. Manufacturers are not booking contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

**Fennel Seed**—Spot supplies of French closed easier, owing to larger offerings. Holders in most quarters lowered quotations 2c to 14c@15c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

**Glycerin**—An active demand and larger sales forced prices to higher levels. Leading eastern refiners advanced quotations 1c to 58c@59c a pound for refined supplies in drums and 59c@60c in cans, while crude was advanced to 42c@43c a pound for soap lye, as to terms of sale.

**Henbane Leaves**—A scarcity of spot stocks and good inquiries led to higher values of both German and Russian kinds, for which sellers are asking \$1.25@\$1.30 and to \$1.25 @\$1.50 a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased on the spot.

**Horehound Leaves**—Prices scored a gain of 3c a pound on a better inquiry and light offerings of spot lots, which are becoming more scarce. Sellers are asking 30c@35c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

**Marjoram Leaves**—A better demand and light supplies available created a stronger sentiment among holders of spot lots. Offerings are being made at prices ranging from 15c@16c a pound for ranch leaves, as to terms of sale, showing a net gain for the week of 1½c a pound.

**Mercurials**—The sharp break in prices for quicksilver, influenced decided weakness of the market. Makers announced a sharp cut in quotations to the basis of \$2.53 a pound for 50-lb. lots in one delivery. No contracts or orders for forward shipments are being booked by manufacturers.

**Morphine**—Under a fair movement of supplies into consumption locally, together with steady sales of export lots, prices are being well sustained at former levels. Makers are repeating quotations at \$5.50 an ounce for sulphate and muriate in 5-ounce containers, and \$6.93 for alkaloid and acetate, covering lots of twenty-five ounces in one delivery, respectively.

**Oil of Bergamot**—Higher primary markets abroad and small spot stocks led to a sharp gain in prices. Sellers are naming \$3.60@\$3.70 a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Oil of Orange**—Cables reported a higher Messina market with prices tending upward on all oils, led to a firmer sentiment among importers here. Offerings are being made of Italian sweet oil at \$2.20 and \$2.35 a pound, and buyers are experiencing some difficulties to make purchases below the quoted inside range of values covering spot lots.

**Opium**—The market is decidedly dull so far as domestic trade is concerned and prices are being sustained by the scarcity of raw material and a steady export demand. Holders are quoting \$11 for druggists' quality and \$13 a pound for granular and powdered sorts.

**Parsley Seed**—Under liberal offerings, due to a slow buying movement, spot parcels closed easier and lower. Holders lowered values 1½c to 19c@20c a pound, according to terms of sale.

**Pichi Leaves**—Holders of spot lots are stronger in their views on prices, based on smaller supplies available and a larger inquiry. Offerings of spot lots are being made at 10c@11c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered, showing a gain of 1c a pound over recent sales.

**Quicksilver**—Further arrivals which increased spot stocks, together with light sales, resulted in increased selling by leading agents. Latter reduced quotations sharply, covering a net loss for the week of \$30 and are quoting \$150@\$155 a flask of 75 pounds for spot supplies, as to terms of sale.

**Quinine**—A dull and rather featureless market is being witnessed. Domestic makers are repeating former prices on the bulk basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce tins. Second hands have been booking small orders at prices ranging down to 74c an ounce, showing a slight gain in the minimum prices compared with the closing values of the past week.

**Rochelle Salts**—A further increase in the demand resulted in a stronger sentiment among makers. Latter advanced prices 2c to 35½c a pound for powdered.

**Saccharin**—Second hands are asking a sharp gain in prices and quotations range from \$13.50@\$14, while some odd lots could have been purchased at \$13 a pound, but offerings are limited, due to short spot supplies.

**Seidlitz Mixture**—Further inroads in spot stocks and higher cost of production resulted in a fair advance in quotations. Makers announced a rise of 1½c to 27½c a pound for supplies in barrels, and are not entering contracts or orders for parcels for forward delivery.

**Senna Leaves**—Alexandria whole leaves are decidedly firmer, owing to a scarcity of spot stocks and better inquiries from buyers. Holders are naming a sharp advance in quotations, which show a gain of 15c@20c to 70c@75c a pound, according to the quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Silver Nitrate**—Larger sales and a higher market for bar silver, led to a stronger and higher market. Holders are naming 1½c higher to 38¾c@40¾c an ounce, as to terms of sale.

**Tragacanth Gum**—Spot supplies of Aleppo firsts are firmer owing to short spot stocks and stronger primary markets. Sellers advanced prices sharply to \$2.85@\$3 a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased on the spot.

**Turpentine**—Limited offerings, a higher primary market and small stocks resulted in a fair uplift of values. Holders are quoting true Venice spot lots at \$1.15@\$1.25 a pound, as to terms of sale.

**CHICAGO, ILL., April 10**—The number of dishonest drug clerks who have been arrested in this city during the past few months is causing the Chicago Retail Drug Clerks Association to seek some means of lessening this menace to business. In the call issued for the quarterly meeting of the association, to be held Tuesday evening, April 11, the secretary says:

"During the past six months seventy-five drug clerks have been apprehended by the Green Detective Agency. What shall the association do to stop this bankrupting leakage in drug stores?"

## Business Training Course for Retail Pharmacists

In an address delivered recently before the trustees and friends of the New York College of Pharmacy, Homer S. Pace, certified public accountant of New York and Professor of Commercial Pharmacy, said that the pharmacist more than any other professional man is an integral part of modern commerce; because he directly engages in retail selling either as a proprietor or as an employee. The modern pharmacist must still possess the technical skill of the apothecary, but the judgment and the selling and the executive ability of the business man must be superimposed if the pharmacist is to secure a full measure of success.

Mr. Pace pointed out that heretofore the business training for the pharmacist had come entirely by apprenticeship but that now it was being taught in the schools and he proceeded to outline what a commercial pharmacy course aimed to accomplish.

"First of all," he said, "allow me to state that much confusion exists as to the character of products that we may hope to secure by theoretical training for business such as is being given in the commercial pharmacy course. We are sometimes told that we should content ourselves with the product of fundamental business views—that we should teach fundamental principles of production and distribution and depend upon business itself for instruction in the specific matters of daily routine. We are often advised, on the other hand, that our product should be a knowledge of the most specific matters of business—that we should teach merely the keeping of books, the calculations of discounts, the display of goods, the dressing of windows, the lettering of advertising placards, and similar matters.

"We have organized our work in such a way that we measurably secure both products, with the development of the broad views into a definite science. More particularly, we strive for two products, namely—

1. Developed reasoning power, capable of being exercised on commercial subjects;

2. Developed ability to handle specific details of business."

Mr. Pace enlarged upon the scope of these two products and pointed out that it was necessary to establish a basis for sound business judgment and for that reason the course in commercial pharmacy began with the fundamentals of capital and organization. The arrangement of lecture subjects and the method of their presentation develops a logical story of business from the small beginning to the point where the student gets a wide grasp on the affairs of a large organization.

In enlarging upon the second product, "the ability to handle specific details of business," Mr. Pace said that actual figures are used and accounts kept and these are applied to the drug business. By this method the student practically attends to all the financial details of a drug store just as much as if he was in the business. Methods of banking, of determining profit and loss, of taking an inventory, the various bases of stock valuation and other features are fully gone into.

"We cannot specifically demonstrate at this time the advantages that will be secured in the years to come by the pharmacy students by reason of their commercial training," said Mr. Pace in conclusion. "We know, however, from the experiences of other young men in business that the results are bound to be of great value. The knowledge is a surplus over that possessed by former graduates, and it seems to me that the trustees of the College of Pharmacy are to be congratulated upon this increase in the developed and potential capacity of their graduates. The trustees may well feel that by virtue of their constructive and far-reaching vision, the foundation has been laid for many a worth-while business success—a foundation in knowledge and understanding that will enable your graduates to live better and think better and accomplish more as citizens of the communities of which they are to be so intimately a part."

**Chicago**—A. E. Hartke has sold his store at 1100 Ainslie avenue, to Benjamin H. Ziff.

## The Dyestuffs Market

**Market is Quiet, with Most Activity in Vegetable Colors, which it is Now Believed Will Hold Their Own After the War.**

Sellers report no great change in the volume of dyestuff business, but with the dissipation of the peace rumors the market is again conducted on the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of hostilities. This would preclude the possibility of an early alleviation of the transporting difficulties, a more rapid replenishment of spot stocks or of an easier position of prices. Dealers and manufacturers are optimistic in regard to the future and do not fear the relegation of the vegetable dyes to their former condition of desuetude after the cessation of hostilities. Some of the leading firms have undertaken an educational campaign and have placed the results of the investigations of their chemists at the disposal of their customers, and better results are claimed over earlier efforts. No changes of note have occurred in the past week and dye interests are accepting the ruling values as an adjustment properly based on the cost and quantity of supplies. Spot stocks in most items are very scarce and trading is largely confined to futures and goods afloat.

**Aniline Oil**—Offerings of aniline oil are a bit freer but prices rule firm at former quotations. Seconds are quoting 85c@\$1 for immediate delivery and contracts are ranging from 60c to 75c as to quantity and date of delivery.

**Cochineal**—Inquiry for cochineal is good but spot supplies are very scarce and price tendencies are for higher levels. Present quotations for spot are nominal and nearby arrivals are said to be offered at 95c@\$1 a pound by some dealers. It is stated that supplies are abundant in the primary markets, but lack of shipping room prevents their movement outward to consuming centers.

**Cutch**—Trading in cutch is said to be quiet owing to the unfavorable prices to the buyers, but dealers show no disposition to reduce. Makers are claiming ample stocks in the extract, and are asking 25c a pound for Catechu, 20c for the Borneo and 15c for the mangrove.

**Gambier**—Continues firm at former quotations. Inquiries are good but the percentage of sales are small and confined to certain interests.

**Indigo**—Large local dealers have not advanced prices though markets abroad are higher on some grades. Arrivals about equal demands and prices seem fixed on that basis. The asking for Bengal is \$3.20@\$4 a pound; Guatemala, \$2.75@\$3.05; Kurpahs, \$2.60@\$3 and Madras, \$1.45@\$1.50.

**Logwood**—A turn in shipping affairs seems to militate, temporarily at least, against the arrival of logwood, according to some handlers. Conservation of space for fruit during the season is claimed to be the cause. An offer of Jamaica logwood is reported at £10 10½s on the dock, Kingston, with no shipping room at \$21 a ton freight. Haytian on best grades equals the inside figure of Jamaican in price, while inferior wood is held in some quarters at \$70. Chips are as last quoted. Large makers are still asking 60c a pound for extract and highest quality for immediate delivery at 75c@\$80c a pound.

**Red Saunders**—Brisk demands and advances in primary markets are reflected in the 4c raise to 15c@\$16c a pound in the local market.

### TRUTH ONLY IN LIGGETT ADS

The L. K. Liggett Company has adopted the advertising slogan, "THE TRUTH IS GOOD ENOUGH." This is to be at the base of all advertising that they do under the new combination with the Riker-Hegeman-Jaynes Company. All claims which they make they expect to be interpreted literally; no claims need be discounted or questioned. To tell the truth about the goods and state the prices is the sum of their philosophy when it comes to drawing trade. When they advertise a "special price" that means that it is a "special price" and not something doctored up for the occasion. Their announcement is that under no circumstances will Liggett's Riker-Hegeman-Jaynes's regular prices be quoted as "special" prices.

## Heavy Chemicals Market

**Contracts for 1917 Are Now Being Freely Made—Makers Are Well Up on Orders for the Remainder of this Year—Market Quiet.**

Market recoveries on the declines noted last week have been slow and sales are still made in isolated instances at the reduced figures. Spot goods are mostly in the hands of seconds at prices varying in accordance with reasons for selling. Makers are reported well up on contracts for the balance of the year, contracts for 1917 being freely made. Bichromates have eased off again for the week with offerings from some of the makers on soda bichromate said to be as low as 55 cents a pound, and potash at 70 cents. Soda ash, 58 p.c., is offered for immediate delivery at 3½ and 3¾ cents. Caustic soda is firm at 6½c for spot and no change on contract, and the silicate 140 has been advanced by some to 3¾@4c a pound. Caustic potash is 95c on the outside price, an advance of 5c, while a decline is noted in the muriate at \$400@\$450 a ton. Muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids are strong and in good demand with spot stocks scarce, and some dealers are advancing muriatic. General export demands have lessened a bit for the week, though inquiries for quick deliveries have resumed, but are difficult of fulfillment on account of freight congestion.

**Bleaching Powder**—Usual spring conditions have relieved the strain on bleaching powder and values are expected to remain around present levels for the near future. First hands are quoting 9c@\$11c a pound for nearby deliveries, and from 2c to 2½c a pound on contracts extending over the next two years.

**Potassium Bichromate**—A slight falling off in demands for immediate supplies of bichromate have eased the market a bit and 70c@\$75c a pound is the asking on immediate or nearby delivery.

**Potassium Carbonate, Calcined**—A fair market and moderate supplies have held prices at a range of from 75c a pound for low grades to \$1.10 for the highest, and 90c for the intermediate 96-98 per cent.

**Potash, Caustic**—Few dealers are in position to offer spot and these have advanced prices to 90c@\$95c for 88-92 per cent. April-May shipments are free at 89c@\$92c, as to quantity.

**Potassium Muriate**—With fertilizing interests satisfied the muriate market has gradually declined to \$400@\$450 a ton. Some holders, claiming superiority of product, are asking \$475.

**Potassium Prussiates**—Red prussiate is firm at \$5.25@\$6.00 a pound, while a slight decline is registered in the yellow. Offerings in the latter were reported at \$1.70 a pound for nearby and \$1.80 for immediate delivery.

**Soda Ash**—A slightly easier position for soda ash is due to freer offering by both first and second hands, who are asking 3½c@\$3¾c a running pound. Future offerings on a basis of 48 per cent are at 1¼@1½c per pound.

**Sodium Bichromate**—Prices for the bichromate have receded from the recent high level and offerings from some makers are said to be as low as 55c a pound. Bulk of the sales, however, have been around 60c.

**Soda, Caustic**—Caustic is in strong demand and 6½c@\$6½c is the asking for spot. With the 1916 output well contracted for, deliveries over next year are offered at 2½c@\$2¾c per pound.

### NEW CONCERN TO OPPOSE CHAIN STORES

I. & M. Mishkin, Inc., is the name of a new concern which is opening a large drug store at 352 W. 125th street, New York City, a locality which is now within but a few blocks of three large chain drug stores. Mr. Mishkin writes the ERA that many druggists nowadays seem to be afraid if a chain store should open in their neighborhood. In the new store the proprietors say that instead of permitting the chain store to drive the druggist, they intend to drive the chain store out of business.

## Democrats Defeat Plan to Aid Dyestuffs Industry

**Lodge Amendment to Sugar Bill Proposing Duties on Dyes to Protect American Industry Defeated by a Strict Party Vote.**

WASHINGTON, April 11—By a vote of 41 to 25 the Senate rejected yesterday an amendment in the aid of the dyestuff industry offered by Senator Lodge to the resolution postponing the date of operation of the free sugar provision of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law. The Lodge amendment was patterned after the Hill bill, now pending in the House, which proposes to advance the customs rates on dyestuffs and chemicals as a means of encouraging the extension of those industries in the United States. The Lodge amendment was defeated by a strict party vote.

In behalf of the Democrats Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, explained that his committee has been holding "informal conferences" with representatives of the dye industry and the textile manufacturers in an effort to devise some means for building up the industry in the United States.

Senator Underwood took strong ground against the increase of duties proposed in the Lodge amendment. He chided the Republican Senators by calling their attention to the fact that the duties in the Underwood-Simmons law are the same as those in the Dingley act and the Payne-Aldrich law.

### Republican Duties Maintained

"The duties are those maintained by the Republicans for sixteen years," said Senator Underwood. After declaring the demand for increased duties on dyes was not justified by apprehended conditions to follow the close of the war Mr. Underwood expressed the hope that the Lodge amendment would be voted down unanimously.

The Senator explained that the making of dyestuffs in Germany was a highly specialized art, that only college bred men could engage in it; that the war had arrested the industry and that it would take years to reorganize it upon a basis where it could compete successfully with the industry in the United States.

Senator Lodge, replying to Senator Underwood, said that the dyestuff industry had been but temporarily interrupted by the war, that the men heretofore engaged in it are now making explosives, but "could reorganize the industry following the war." The Senator declared that the necessary capital could not be obtained to establish the industry in the United States on a successful basis until assurance is given that duties will be placed high enough to prevent ruinous competition from German dyestuffs at the close of the war.

"No one is going to invest money in the dye industry when they know that they will have their industry wiped out at the end of the war," said Mr. Lodge.

Senator Martine, New Jersey, explained that he had just received information from the Department of Commerce over the telephone that the dye industry did not need increased duties to build it up.

"We are manufacturing more than one-half of all the dyes formerly used in the industries before the war began," said Mr. Martine. "The plants in the United States are building additions to take care of the business. All that is needed, so I am advised by the Commerce Department, is machinery, which it has been difficult to obtain."

Senator Brandegee called attention to the fact that out of 1,800 different kinds of dyes or colors used in manufacturing in the United States only fifteen varieties are made in this country.

Senator Smoot pointed out that the Government is paying more than \$4 a pound for dyes used in printing money and which cost but 24 cents before the war. He said there had been increases in prices for some dyestuffs amounting to 1,000 per cent.

## Cotton Manufacturers Urge Protection on Dyestuffs

**Ask for Speedy Enactment of Tariff Rates That Will Enable Cotton Industry to Get its Dyes Made in America—Dr. Herty Makes Address.**

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10—Resolutions demanding the speedy enactment by Congress of a schedule of tariff rates and anti-dumping legislation that will protect the American cotton textile industry from foreign competition in dyestuffs were passed by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at its twentieth annual convention in Atlanta last week.

The resolutions were introduced by W. A. Erwin, secretary and treasurer of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company, West Durham, N. C., and president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in 1913.

Mr. Erwin introduced the resolutions at the conclusion of an address by Dr. Charles H. Herty, professor of chemistry at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., and president of the American Chemical Society. In his address Dr. Herty declared the stoppage of dyestuffs from Germany had caused a crisis in the American cotton textile industry, that the situation demanded the fostering of a self-contained dyestuffs industry in the United States and that to this end Congress should speedily enact a protective tariff schedule. In this connection Dr. Herty severely criticized the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the National House for pigeonholing a bill to this end, and criticized also Secretary of Commerce Redfield for opposing protection for dyestuffs.

### Urge Immediate Legislation

The tariff resolutions adopted were as follows:

Whereas, The shortage of synthetic dyestuffs resulting from the cessation of foreign imports during the past year has seriously handicapped and now threatens our industry; and,

Whereas, We deem it essential that we be freed as promptly as possible from our dependence upon any foreign nation for our supply of synthetic dyestuffs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention expresses its appreciation of and most heartily endorses the programme of legislation outlined in the address of Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the American Chemical Society, before this association to-day; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of the president of this association and two members of its board of governors, to present in person these resolutions to the appropriate committee of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives urging that in our behalf they give prompt and favorable consideration to such legislation and especially to the enactment of the tariff rates recommended by the New York section of the American Chemical Society which will insure prompt expansion of the domestic dyestuff industry, and be it further

Resolved, That we consider such tariff legislation as an emergency measure which should command the support of all members of Congress, regardless of party affiliations; and be it further

Resolved, That we heartily endorse, commend and appreciate the efforts of the present National Administration to create a non-partisan tariff board looking to the adjustment of our national laws to the general good of the American people.

### Dr. Herty's Address

In his address on "The Dyestuff Situation," in which he strongly urged the enactment by Congress of protective tariff schedules and anti-dumping legislation, Dr. Herty said in part:

"An astounding situation presents itself to-day to the American nation. Industries whose annual output is valued

at billions of dollars and whose laborers number millions of American citizens, find themselves directly faced with the most serious crisis due to the cessation of shipments of dyestuffs from Germany, our chief source of such products before the outbreak of the European war.

"To meet this situation American manufacturers and capitalists have stood ready to proceed with all possible haste to the development of a national self-sustained dyestuff industry. They ask only that Congress insure them against unjust foreign competition which they rightly realize cannot be met on even terms for several years, and which they have every reason to believe will be ruthless in its character in effort to regain lost markets.

#### Holds Democrats Responsible

"This reasonable assurance by Congress, however, has been withheld, and the Democratic party, now in control of both the Senate and the House, stands to-day responsible for the astounding situation and its continuance. Partisan considerations have prevailed where statesmanship and broad-minded Americanism were demanded. This charge is not lightly made, for it is against my own party. To justify it let me trace briefly the influences bearing on these problems, classifying these under two terms commonly used in describing certain chemical reagents, namely, 'accelerants' and 'retardants.'

First, as to accelerants, Dr. Herty mentioned the fact that immediately after the outbreak of the European war the New York section of the American Chemical Society, foreseeing economic distress, appointed a committee of experts to study the dyestuff problem, and this committee recommended tariff increases considered to be the minimum for the development of a domestic industry, such rates to be supplemented by effective anti-dumping legislation.

Second, as further accelerants, Dr. Herty mentioned the embargo on dyestuffs by Germany, the introduction by Representative Hill, of Connecticut, of a bill embodying the tariff rates recommended by the above report and the industrial distress growing daily more acute since America was shut off from the German dyestuff supply.

Taking up the "retardants" that have prevented the enactment of protective legislation, the bill of Representative Hill being "pigeon-holed," Dr. Herty said these "include the Secretary of Commerce and the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the House."

#### Secretary Redfield Criticized

Concerning Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Dr. Herty declared that official has "regaled the country for months with remarkable but ever evanescent new sources of dyestuffs. He stands to-day utterly opposed to anything suggestive of protection and insists that an anti-dumping clause is sufficient without protective rates."

Concerning the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee, Dr. Herty declared: "They refuse to allow the bill to come out of the committee, which is surely trifling with a serious national disaster. If the bill is not considered a proper bill, is not the country entitled to a better substitute that will command itself to those who have to take the risks in the industry?"

In conclusion, Dr. Herty declared it is vitally essential that something be done promptly, and urged the association to exert its influence to secure the passage of the above mentioned bill, with an anti-dumping clause, and the passage of the tariff commission bill.

#### WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE BURNED OUT

Fire and water practically ruined the entire stock of the wholesale drug firm of William E. Anderson & Company at Peterson, Va., and destroyed the four-story building which they occupied. The stock was insured for \$60,000, which is estimated to be about 85 per cent of the damage. The origin of the fire is unknown, though supposedly from an explosion.

**Denver, Col.—**H. M. Snider has sold his interest in the Snider Drug Company, Sixteenth and Welton, to his partner, George W. Curd, and the name has been changed to Welton Drug Company.

## To Extract Gasoline From Dry Natural Gas is Plan

The prevailing high prices of gasoline have made possible the adoption of a plan for the extraction of gasoline from dry natural gas, known as the "casing-head" process, which has been known for some time, but which hitherto has been too expensive to operate profitably. The Columbia Gas and Electric Company has announced in its annual report plans for the construction of five plants to carry out this process, three of which are already under way. Oil men say that numerous other companies are considering the installation of similar plants.

The Columbia Company estimates that by December 1 of this year it will be producing by the method over 20,000 gallons a day, and that the new source of income will materially increase its earnings. Prices of gasoline so produced have run about 25 cents a gallon, which until the recent rise in gasoline prices had been too high to meet the competition of petroleum gasoline.

In the new process the ordinary dry natural gas is liquefied under pressure to permit the extraction of gasoline and then turned to its regular uses, little affected in either quantity or quality, according to the statements of those who know the process. The result, it is said, is an exceptionally volatile grade of gasoline which is particularly valuable for automobile fuel. The yield usually runs about five gallons to every 1,000 cubic feet of gas.

W. C. Coles & Co., of 62 Broadway, dealers in oil stocks, in their weekly letter on Standard Oil securities take up at some length a consideration of prevailing legislation in regard to high oil prices. It terms most of the measures introduced in Congress recently as reckless and absurd.

"These measures," says the letter, "do not stop at constitutional restrictions, which they would deftly remove, or at economic obstructions, which they refuse to recognize. They propose anything from violation of property rights to Government price fixing and Government competition with private business.

"While no secret is made that the Standard Oil is the target for the present agitation certain legislators show a disposition to run amuck and break up the economic structure of the entire oil trade. The oil trade, including the Standard, has welcomed investigations into the cause of the present prices charged for gasoline, and such inquiries have been and are being made by the Secretary of the Interior and the Federal Trade Commission, representing two logical departments of the Government for this work."

## Many Witnesses Called for "Wine of Cardui" Libel Suit

CHICAGO, April 10—The trial of the libel suit against the American Medical Association, in which the plaintiffs are John A. and Z. C. Patten, manufacturers of Wine of Cardui, will probably last for several weeks, as the witnesses said to have been summoned from all over the country, particularly the South, are many. It is stated that the defendants have lined up about four hundred, among whom are many physicians.

Dr. H. B. Byrd, of Trilby, Fla., formerly a drug clerk at Scranton, S. C., testified to the intoxicating effects of "Wine of Cardui" on his brother and others, who, according to his story, drank it, not as a medicine, but instead of beer or whisky. He said he knew men who would buy a dozen bottles at once and drink until "awfully drunk."

A book entitled "Home Treatment for Women," published by the Pattens and describing the merits of "Wine of Cardui," was read to the jury in an attempt by Attorney Schofield, for the defense, to prove that the literature sent out by the makers claimed that "Wine of Cardui" cured ailments requiring surgical operations.

Dr. W. F. Ashmore, of Anderson, S. C., testified that he had operated on a number of women who had been made to believe that "Wine of Cardui" would do away with the need for such operations.

[APRIL 12, 1916]

## Metric System Proposed and Opposed Vigorously

**Bill Before Congress to Make it Compulsory in 1920  
Not Likely to Pass is Opinion of Men Identified  
with Drug Trade.**

The agitation for the adoption of the metric system by American manufacturers has again raised its head, this time sponsored by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, according to Frederick A. Halsey, of *The American Machinist*, who led the fight of the National Association of Manufacturers against a bill before Congress in 1902, 1903 and 1904 to force the metric system into general use.

Mr. Halsey said that the metric system was no less objectionable to the great majority of manufacturers than it was fourteen years ago when they united against it in Congress and that its adoption would require the waste of millions of dollars by American manufacturers and business men, and great confusion in the conduct of business for years to come.

William F. McConnell, secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, was inclined to regard any measure to force the exclusive use of the metric system in this country as a joke. He said that he had heard nothing about it. "As a matter of fact," he remarked, "the imminence of such a compulsory bill is impossible. For twenty years there has been more or less talk about the adoption of the metric system as a standard but it never amounted to anything, and to show how unimportant the metric system figures in commercial lines, at a recent meeting of the committee to suggest weight standards the metric system was almost forgotten. There is nothing to prevent its use and the American can system is not compulsory, but the great expense a shifting of standards would entail, to my mind, makes the matter simply out of the question."

Dr. Henry C. Lewis, president of Seabury & Johnson, and prominent in the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, was much of the same opinion as Mr. McConnell. He said that he felt the talk was only the expression of a small group of manufacturers who had foreign business in countries where the metric system was used exclusively, and that the great cost of a change would bring so great an opposition to the measure that it would never pass.

Mr. Halsey said that the movement is bound up with a pledge made by the United States to South American Republics and that plans were being laid to identify the metric system with Pan-Americanism. The fight for the adoption started with a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Dillon of South Dakota making the metric system compulsory and exclusive beginning with the year 1920. Mr. Halsey said:

"At former hearings the manufacturers showed the cost of a change of weights and measures to be simply prohibitive and they made plain the essential fact that the party favoring the system is composed generally of scientific men, whose knowledge of weights and measures is confined to laboratory use. Those who make things instead of merely measuring them, regard the argument for the system as without any weight, and the cost of its adoption so great as to make it impossible."

### PLANT IN FLORIDA TURNS OUT DYES

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 11—The Jacksonville Chemical Manufacturing Company has been at work several weeks manufacturing dyes for cotton and woolen goods. The first output of the plant, amounting to about 4,000 pounds, was consumed by Georgia and North Carolina weavers, and orders received by the company are taxing the capacity of the factory. The plant is under the management of Charles Starobinetz, a chemical engineer formerly employed in Belgium. It is equipped with four large vats and a still and several more are to be added as soon as the equipment can be installed. Mr. Starobinetz is conducting extensive experiments with the natural materials of the State, some of which he believes contain valuable dyeing properties.

## Du Ponts Deny Lobbying Against U. S. Nitrate Plant

WASHINGTON, April 10—The speech of Senator Underwood, opposing the Government entering into a contract with du Ponts, in which he charged that Charles B. Landis and Hugh L. Cooper had been here lobbying against the passage of a bill authorizing the establishment of a Government nitrate plant, has brought a denial from Pierre S. du Pont. Mr. Underwood replied that if he was mistaken in his denunciation of these men, he would read any letters of explanation they might make and have them inserted in the Congressional Record.

In his letters to Mr. du Pont Senator Underwood said in reference to Messrs. Landis and Hughes: "I do not know whether these agents are opposing the amendment that I have offered in the Senate or not, and so stated in my speech on last Thursday. If Mr. Cooper and Charles B. Landis were not in Washington opposing the provisions of the House bill and they will write letters to me to that effect, I will be glad to publish them in the Record. If you have had no agents opposing the House proposals on this subject, and you will write a letter making that statement clearly and distinctly, I will be glad to have your letter published in the Record and will endeavor at the same time to get a statement from the gentlemen who advised me in reference to the situation as to their information in reference to the subject."

Incidental to his denial of the lobbying charges, Mr. du Pont places himself on record as favoring "preparedness against outside attack."

Extracts from two letters by Mr. du Pont follow:

"We regret to take exception to your statements on the floor that we had endeavored to influence Congressmen against the Muscle Shoals proposition. We have never, in any way, made any such endeavor, nor has it been our intention to do so. We do not desire to keep the Government, or any individual or corporation, from building a plant for fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. Nor are we soliciting the business of manufacturing nitric acid for the Government."

"The United States is to-day in a position never before known to any nation. Among the greatest, it is alone in a condition of peace. Magnificent in its financial and commercial development, power and strength, it is weak to the despair of its citizens, be they rich or poor, in its preparedness against outside attack. Never has there been more willingness to do, coupled with less power for the doing than now. Never has there been greater necessity for mutual faith and for co-operation. Let, then, each man bear his part of the burden as best he can in the cause of preparedness."

"Referring to the project of damming the Coosa River, I do not remember having heard of it before, nor can I find any one prominent in the affairs of this company who knows of the project or its purport. Therefore, I state most positively, that our company, or its agents, had no voice whatever in its defeat."

Charles B. Landis and Hugh L. Cooper also wrote to Senator Underwood, denying the charges of lobbying.

### HEAVY FOREIGN DEMAND FOR AMERICAN MALT

Malt is one of the American articles that has found important markets in foreign countries since the war started. According to figures issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, malt exports jumped from 330,000 bushels for the 12 months preceding the war to 2,153,000 bushels for the first 12 months of the war. The value of such exports increased from \$270,000 to \$2,301,535.

Italy, Sweden, Argentina, Brazil and the Philippines imported malt from the United States for the first time during the fiscal year 1915. Brazil was much the largest customer of the year, taking 600,000 bushels, and Argentina was next with 336,000 bushels. The only country to which exports fell off was Canada, to which 83,000 bushels were consigned, as compared with 161,000 bushels in the year previous.

## Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Apr. 4 to Apr. 11, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

<b>ACID—</b>	200 cs., Winter Son & Co., Kobe.	5 bs. medicinal, E. A. Rich, Manchester.
25 bbls. cresylic, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Hull.	100 cs., American Trading Co., Kobe.	14 bs. medicinal, S. B. Penik, Manchester.
25 bbls. cresylic, Gen'l Bakelite Co., Hull.	100 cs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe.	<b>IRON—</b>
38 drs. cresylic, Bayway Chemical Co., Hull.	100 cs., Broadway Trust Co., Kobe.	20 cks. oxide, Heller, Merz Co., Hull.
100 cks., 100 cs. citric, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.	20 cs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Hongkong.	32 cks. oxide, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.
<b>AGAR-AGAR—</b>	CARDAMOMS—	28 cks. oxide, Chas. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.
15 bs., Dodwell & Co., Kobe.	27 pgs., Downes & Co., Colombo.	30 cks. oxide, F. A. Reichard & Co., Bristol.
<b>ALBUMEN—</b>	62 pgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo.	
70 cs. egg, Stein, Hirsch & Co., Shanghai.	<b>CASEINE—</b>	
135 cs. egg, Frost & Cundell, Shanghai.	3,000 bgs., Caseine Mfg. Co., Buenos Ayres.	<b>JUICES—</b>
<b>ALCOHOL—</b>	200 bgs., De Neuifize & Co., Havre.	4 cs. lime, H. S. Henry & Co., Demerara.
2,238 cs., A. M. Capens & Sons, Vera Cruz.	250 sks., A. Klipstein & Co., London.	2 cs. raw lime, Hill's Bros. & Co., Dominica.
1,120 cs., Cuba Steamship Co. (transit), Vera Cruz.	<b>CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—</b>	3 cks. raw lime, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Dominica.
2 cs., Carr Bros., Puerto Mexico.	1 cs., Baush & Lamp Optical Co., Bristol.	11 cks. concentrated lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica.
<b>ALUM—</b>	12 cs., C. J. Osborn & Co., Marseilles.	51 cks. raw lime, F. S. Maynard & Co., Dominica.
160 cks., C. Tennant & Co., Manchester.	90 cs., Matta Locatilli, Marseilles.	20 cks. lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
<b>AMMONIA—</b>	<b>COCHINEAL—</b>	29 cks. raw lime, H. Lange, Dominica.
19 cks. carbonate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.	97 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.	10 puncheons lime, J. E. Kerr, Port Antonio.
<b>AMMONIAC—</b>	19 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Manchester.	
21 cks., Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., Liverpool.	<b>CUTCH—</b>	
<b>ANNATTO—</b>	115 bxs., Androvetta & Townsend, Liverpool.	
83 bgs., W. & A. Leaman, Kingston.	130 bxs., Oakes Mfg. Co., Liverpool.	
8 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.	<b>CUTTLEFISH BONE—</b>	
<b>ARGOLIS—</b>	75 bgs., Mastilla & Co., Marseilles.	
704 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Buenos Ayres.	<b>DISINFECTANT—</b>	
<b>BALSAM—</b>	24 drs., West Disinfectant Co., Glasgow.	
30 cs. copaiba, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.	<b>DYES—</b>	
20 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao.	5 bbls., 21 cs. aniline, Geigy-ter-Mer Co., Vera Cruz.	
27 cs. copaiba, Chas. E. Griffen, Puerto Colombia.	<b>EMULSION—</b>	
21 cs. copaiba, De Lima, Cortissoz & Co., Puerto Colombia.	111 pgs. Scott's emulsion, Scott & Bowne, Havana.	
15 cs. copaiba, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.	<b>ERGOT—</b>	
20 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Maracaibo.	13 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Lisbon.	
35 cs. copaiba, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.	<b>ESSENCE—</b>	
<b>BARKS—</b>	75 cs. lemon, 25 cs. bergamot, Lehn & Fink, Palermo.	
300 bgs. mangrove, A. Schmool, Belize.	<b>EXTRACTS—</b>	
20 bs., Cohen & Co., Nassau.	1,490 bgs. tannic, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.	
10 bs. siftings, Cohen & Co., Nassau.	1,000 bgs. tannic, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.	
1,958 bgs. mangrove, British Consul, Kingston.	2,901 bgs., 393 bgs. quebracho, N. Y. Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Ayres.	
<b>BAY RUM—</b>	40 cs. geranium, G. Lueders & Co., Algiers.	
35 cs., Busk & Daniels, St. Thomas.	20 cs. pine, F. H. Rosbacher & Co., Maracay.	
1 bbl. Byrnes & Lowry, St. Thomas.	<b>GLYCERIN—</b>	
<b>BEANS—</b>	4 drs., J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso.	
6 cs. vanilla, P. Tremari, Vera Cruz.	42 drs., Grasselli Chemical Co., Vera Cruz.	
17 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz.	10 drs., American Trading Co., Buenos Ayres.	
10 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.	60 cks., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles.	
26 cs. vanilla, G. Amsinck & Co., Tampico.	<b>GUMS—</b>	
21 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.	107 bs. crude chicle, American Chicle Co., Belize.	
11 cs. vanilla, H. Lange, Demerara.	176 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.	
1 cs. vanilla, C. Samior, St. Lucia.	15 bgs. chicle, American Trading Co., Vera Cruz.	
1 bx. vanilla, A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica.	20 cs., 34 bgs. chicle, General Export & Comm. Co., Vera Cruz.	
107 bxs. vanilla, R. Moellhausen, Guadeloupe.	2 cs., 43 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.	
75 bgs. vanilla, Brown Bros. & Co., Guadeloupe.	24 bgs. chicle, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Vera Cruz.	
1 cs. vanilla, J. A. Medina & Co., Costa Samios.	113 bgs. chicle (part short shipped), J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso.	
153 bgs. locust, C. W. Jacob & Allison, Buenos Ayres.	1 cs. chicle, Isaac Kubie & Co., Vera Cruz.	
31 cs. vanilla, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Maracay.	60 cs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.	
8 cs. vanilla, Davies, Turner & Co., Maracay.	14 bgs. chicle, Caystana Hidalgo, Coatzacoalco.	
6 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Maracay.	300 bgs. arabic, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Havre.	
<b>BERRIES—</b>	250 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., Havre.	
100 bgs. juniper, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.	105 bgs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, Havre.	
248 bgs. juniper, P. H. Petry & Co., Leghorn.	30 bgs. arabic, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Marseilles.	
100 bgs. juniper, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Leghorn.	150 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., Maracay.	
100 bgs. juniper, Arthur Stallman, Leghorn.	31 bgs. flake, W. E. Jordon & Co., Hull.	
50 bgs. juniper, McIlwaine Bros., Leghorn.	27 bgs. flake, 12 cks. powdered, Lazar Freres, Hull.	
1 bg. Laurel, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.		
<b>CAMPHOR—</b>		
100 cs., Dodwell & Co., Kobe.	<b>HERBS—</b>	
125 cs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe.	8 bs. aromatic, Henry Hollender, Genoa.	
	15 bs. horehound, E. A. Rich, Manchester.	
	<b>OILS—</b>	
	2,060 cs. soya bean, 200 bbls. rapeseed, First Nat'l Bank, Boston, Yokohama.	

## Importations—Cont'd

10,000 cs. soya bean, Baring Bros. & Co., Yokohama.	19 cs. Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.	1,500 bs. cassia, Frame & Co., Hongkong.
600 bbls., 6,000 cs. soya bean, Dodwell & Co., Yokohama.	4 cs. E. Utard, Bordeaux.	77 bgs. ginger, A. A. Vantine & Co., Hongkong.
58 cs., 34 cs. Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.	58 cs., 34 cs. Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.	1,000 bs. cassia, Dodwell & Co., Hongkong.
8 cs., George Lueders & Co., Bordeaux.	8 cs., George Lueders & Co., Bordeaux.	145 bgs. ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
10 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.	10 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.	3 bbls., 150 bgs. pimento, W. & A. Leaman, Kingston.
QUICKSILVER—	10 flasks, A. Agurnoda, Tampico.	1 es. pimento, W. F. Thomson, Kingston.
	50 vases, Glagan & Co., Havre.	49 bgs. pimento, F. De Mercado, Kingston.
	50 pgs., Lazar Freres, Havre.	27 bgs. ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
RACILLA—	4 bgs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Cristobal.	
	4 bgs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Cartagena.	
RICE—	19 cs. powder, Alfred H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.	
ROOTS—	62 bs. sarsaparilla, E. Steiger & Co., Tampico.	
	40 bs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Bro., Tampico.	
	91 bs. canagria, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.	
	24 bgs. sarsaparilla, E. Herman Vivie, Honduras.	
	20 bgs. squill, Schieffelin & Co., Palermo.	
	4 bs. cut althea, 12 cs. gentian, McKesson & Robbins, Genoa.	
	70 bgs. various, Wakem & McLaughlin, Cristobal.	
	8 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.	
	7 bgs. althea, McLaughlin, Gormley & Co., Leghorn.	
	8 bgs. althea, Lehn & Fink, Leghorn.	
	4 cs. orris fingers, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.	
	39 bs. althea, 10 bs. pressed, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.	
	72 bs. orris, Seabury & Johnson, Leghorn.	
	63 bs. orris, Dodge & Olcott Co., Leghorn.	
	168 bs. orris, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.	
	60 bs. orris, G. Amsinck & Co., Leghorn.	
	3 bgs. sassafras, J. J. Toledamo Co., Vera Cruz.	
	4 bs. gentian, A. Joenssen, Havre.	
	9 bs. medicinal, A. Stallman & Co., Havre.	
	11 bs. various, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.	
	4 esks. cubeb, W. A. Ross & Co., Manchester.	
SALTS—	312 bgs. creosote, John C. Wiarda & Co., Hull.	
SEED—	709 bgs. rapeseed, Frost & Cundell, Shanghai.	
	1,289 bgs. rapeseed, Dowler, Forbes & Co., Shanghai.	
	29 bgs. aniseed, J. Menendez & Co., Vera Cruz.	
	300 bgs. aniseed, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Malaga.	
	50 bgs. aniseed, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Malaga.	
	84 bgs. aniseed, R. Moellhausen, Malaga.	
	4,182 bgs. castor, S. Kellogg & Co., Hull.	
	159 bgs. cumin, G. Amsinck & Co., Leghorn.	
	38,910 bgs. linseed, Spencer, Kellogg Co., Buenos Ayres.	
	37,035 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.	
	32 bgs. fennel, McKesson & Robbins, Manchester.	
	80 bgs. fennel, Peek & Velsor, Manchester.	
SODA—	2 cs. uranated, Lord, Jeffrey's Ores Co., Lisbon.	
SPICES—	298 bgs. chillies, Dodwell & Co., Kobe.	
	3,000 bs. cassia, H. W. Peabody & Co., Hongkong.	
WOOD—	30 tons bitter, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.	

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Address, D. O. Haynes & Co., Publishers, No. 3 Park Place, New York, and refer to this advertisement.

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid	lb. 2.60	— 2.70	Valerate	lb. —	5.50	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.).		
Acetone	lb. .41	— .43	Subcarbonate	lb. 3.40	— 3.45	Ergot, Russian	lb. .75	— .79
Acetone, pure, med.	lb. —	—	Subgallate	lb. 3.00	— 3.05	Spanish	lb. .85	— .89
Acetphenetidin	lb. 25.00	— 27.50	Subnitrate	lb. 3.10	— 3.15	Ether, U.S.P.	lb. .50	— .60
Borax, in bbls.	lb. —	—	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)	lb. .06%	— .07%	U.S.P. 1880	lb. .22	— .27
Bordeaux Mixture-paste	lb. —	—	Borax, in bbls.	lb. .03%	— .05%	Washed	lb. .18	— .26
Powdered, bbls.	lb. —	—	Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb. .32	— .34	Eucalyptol	lb. .66	— .75
Bromine, bulk	lb. —	—	Jeweler's large	lb. .69	— .75	Formaldehyde	lb. .12	— .13
Burgundy Pitch	lb. —	—	Small	lb. .50	— .55	Fowler's Earth, pow'd.	lb. .80	— 1.05
Imported	lb. —	—	French	lb. —	—	Gelatin, silver	lb. .60	— .63
Cadmium Bromide	lb. —	—	Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb. .12	— .13	Gold	lb. .75	— .80
Idioide	lb. —	—	Domestic Potato	lb. .08	— .09%	Glycerin, C.P., bulk	lb. 2.47	— 2.53
Metal sticks	lb. —	—	Dover's Powder	lb. .23	— .26	Drums and bbis. added	lb. —	— .58
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.	lb. —	—	Reeds	lb. .85	— .90	C.P., in cans	lb. —	— .59
Bromide	oz. 10.70	— 12.00	Dragons Blood	lb. —	—	Dynamite, drum included	lb. .55	— .56
Citrated	lb. —	—	Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial	ea. —	—	Saponification, loose	lb. .45	— .46
Sulphate	oz. .85	— .95	—	Soap Lye, loose	lb. .40	— .41		
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb. 1.45	— 1.50	—	Glycyrrhizin Ammoniated	lb. 3.50	— 3.75		
Hypophosphite	lb. .76	— .78	Goa Powder	lb. —	—	Grains of Paradise	lb. .99	— 2.00
Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .30	— .35	Guaiacol, liquid	lb. —	—	Guaiacol Carbonate	lb. —	—
Phosphocarbonate	lb. —	—	Salicylate	oz. 1.60	— 1.85	Guarana	lb. 1.15	— 1.25
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bulk	lb. .49	— .50	Gun Cotton	oz. .18	— .20	Gun Cotton	oz. —	—
Squares of 4 ounces	lb. .50	— .51	Haarlem Oil	gross	2.50	Haarlem Oil	gross	—
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb. .51%	— .52	Hexamethylenamine	lb. —	—	Hexamethylenamine	lb. .75	— .80
24's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb. .52	— .52%	Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb. .23	— .27	Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb. .23	— .27
32's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb. .52	— .52%	Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb. .14	— .16	Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb. .14	— .16
Cases of 100 blocks	lb. .52	— .52%	Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	7.23	Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	—
Japan, refined	lb. .46	— .47	Hydroquinone	lb. 7.00	— 7.25	Hydroquinone	lb. 7.00	— 7.25
Monobromated	lb. 4.47	— 4.50	Ichthyol	lb. 4.25	— 4.50	Ichthyol	lb. 4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb. 1.50	— 1.57	Iodine, Resublimed	lb. 4.20	— 4.25	Iodine, Resublimed	lb. 4.20	— 4.25
Russian	lb. 7.90	— 8.40	Iodoform, Powdered	lb. —	—	Iodoform, Powdered	lb. —	—
Caramel	lb. .45	— .50	Crystals	lb. —	—	Crystals	lb. —	—
Bisulphite	lb. .06	— .14	Iron Hypophosphite	lb. 1.60	— 1.70	Iron Hypophosphite	lb. 1.60	— 1.70
Cassis Fistula	lb. .09%	— .12	Perchloride	lb. .17	— .22	Perchloride	lb. .17	— .22
Castoreum	lb. 10.00	— 11.10	Sub-sulphate	lb. .18	— .22	Sub-sulphate	lb. .18	— .22
Cerium Oxalate	lb. .60	— .65	Isinglass, American	lb. .75	— .77	Isinglass, American	lb. .75	— .77
Chalk, prec. light	lb. .05	— .05%	Russian	lb. 7.45	— 7.95	Russian	lb. 7.45	— 7.95
Heavy	lb. .04	— .05	Kamala, U.S.P.	lb. 1.75	— 1.80	Kamala, U.S.P.	lb. 1.75	— 1.80
Chloral Hydrate	lb. 1.38	— 2.00	Kaolin	lb. .02	— .03	Kaolin	lb. .02	— .03
Willow, pow'd.	lb. .04	— .05	Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb. .25	— .27	Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb. .25	— .27
Wood, powd.	lb. .03%	— .05	Lanolin, hydrable	lb. 1.00	— 1.05	Lanolin, hydrable	lb. 1.00	— 1.05
Chloral Hydrate	lb. 1.36	— 1.45	Anhydrous	lb. 1.40	— 1.45	Anhydrous	lb. 1.40	— 1.45
Chlorine liquid	lb. .15	— .24	Lead Carbonate, med.	lb. .45	— .50	Lead Carbonate, med.	lb. .45	— .50
Chloroform	lb. .70	— .72	Chloride	lb. .55	— .60	Chloride	lb. .55	— .60
Chrysanthenum	lb. 6.25	— 6.50	Iodide	lb. 3.75	— 4.00	Iodide	lb. 3.75	— 4.00
Cinchonidine Alk.	oz. Nominal	—	Rubber	lb. .17	— .22	Rubber	lb. .17	— .22
Sulphate	oz. Nominal	—	Licorice, mass	lb. .35	— .36	Licorice, mass	lb. .35	— .36
Cinchonine Salicylate	oz. Nominal	—	Stick, domestic	lb. .45	— .48	Stick, domestic	lb. .45	— .48
Sulphate	oz. Nominal	—	Foreign	lb. .00	— .25	Foreign	lb. .00	— .25
Cinnabar	lb. 1.90	— 2.00	Lithium Benzoate	lb. 8.00	— 8.25	Lithium Benzoate	lb. 8.00	— 8.25
Civet	lb. 1.95	— 2.20	Carbonate	lb. 1.25	— 1.35	Carbonate	lb. 1.25	— 1.35
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb. .40	— .45	Salicylate	lb. 4.00	— 4.50	Salicylate	lb. 4.00	— 4.50
Oleate	oz. .80	— .90	London Purple	lb. —	—	London Purple	lb. —	—
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz. 4.25	— 4.50	Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb. 2.45	— 2.50	Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb. 2.45	— 2.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb. .41%	— .42	Regular	lb. 1.25	— 1.50	Regular	lb. 1.25	— 1.50
Boxes	lb. .43	— .45	Lycopodium	lb. 2.75	— 2.80	Lycopodium	lb. 2.75	— 2.80
Fingers	lb. .42	— .43	Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb. .16	— .17	Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb. .16	— .17
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk.	oz. 6.55	— 8.60	Glycerophosphate	lb. —	—	Glycerophosphate	lb. —	—
Ounces	oz. 6.35	— 8.40	Hypophosphite	lb. 1.65	— 1.75	Hypophosphite	lb. 1.65	— 1.75
Eighths	oz. 6.55	— 8.60	Peroxide	lb. 1.65	— 1.70	Peroxide	lb. 1.65	— 1.70
Phosphate	oz. 6.35	— 6.55	Salicylate	lb. Nominaal	—	Salicylate	lb. Nominaal	—
Sulphate	oz. 6.75	— 6.95	Sulphate, Epsom Salts,	lb. —	—	Sulphate, Epsom Salts,	lb. —	—
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb. .33	— .38	Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs. 3.75	— 4.05	Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs. 3.75	— 4.05
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb. .39	— .43	Manganese Glycerophos.	lb. —	—	Manganese Glycerophos.	lb. —	—
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb. .21	— .25	Hypophosphite	lb. 1.60	— 1.75	Hypophosphite	lb. 1.60	— 1.75
Powdered	lb. .55	— .60	Peroxide	lb. .70	— .75	Peroxide	lb. .70	— .75
Pulp	lb. .61	— .65	Sulphate	lb. —	—	Sulphate	lb. —	—
Spanish Apples	lb. .50	— .55	Manna, large flake	lb. —	—	Manna, large flake	lb. —	—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb. .55	— .60	Small flake	lb. .85	— .90	Small flake	lb. .85	— .90
Oleate, pow'd. (20%)	lb. —	—	Sorts	lb. .38	— .39	Sorts	lb. .38	— .39
Coumarin, refined	lb. 8.50	— 9.00	Menthol, Japanese	lb. 3.15	— 3.25	Menthol, Japanese	lb. 3.15	— 3.25
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb. —	—	Recryst.	lb. 4.90	— 4.95	Recryst.	lb. 4.90	— 4.95
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb. —	—	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	lb. 150.00	— 155.00	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	lb. 150.00	— 155.00
Creosote, Beechwood	lb. 13.00	— 14.00	Bisulphate	lb. —	—	Bisulphate	lb. —	—
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal. 1.15	— 1.20	Iodide, green	lb. —	—	Iodide, green	lb. —	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb. .32	— .34	Red	lb. —	—	Red	lb. —	—
Jeweler's large	lb. .69	— .75	Yellow	lb. —	—	Yellow	lb. —	—
Small	lb. .50	— .55	Blue mass	lb. —	—	Blue mass	lb. —	—
French	lb. .19	— .20	Powdered	lb. —	—	Powdered	lb. —	—
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb. .12	— .13	Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb. —	—	Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb. —	—
Domestic Potato	lb. .08	— .09%	50 p.c.	lb. —	—	50 p.c.	lb. —	—
Dover's Powder	lb. 2.35	— 2.65	Calomel, American	lb. —	—	Calomel, American	lb. —	—
Reeds	lb. .85	— .90	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb. —	—	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb. —	—
Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial	ea. —	—	Powdered	lb. —	—	Powdered	lb. —	—
Methylene Blue	lb. —	—	Red Precipitate	lb. —	—	Red Precipitate	lb. —	—
Milk Sugar, powdered	lb. —	—	White Precipitate	lb. —	—	White Precipitate	lb. —	—
Mirbane Oil	lb. .34	— .36	Methyl	lb. 7.50	— 8.00	Methyl	lb. 7.50	— 8.00

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Morphine, sulphate, bulk...oz.	5.35	-	5.50	
1-oz. vials	.55	-	5.60	
1/2-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes...oz.	5.75	-	5.80	
1/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes...oz.	5.80	-	5.85	
Diacetyl hydrochloride ...lb.	6.70	-	7.30	
Moss, Iceland	.07	-	.08	
Irish	.08	-	.09	
Musk, pods, Cab.	.08	-	.09	
Tonquin	.08	-	.09	
Grain, Cab	12.00	-	12.10	
Tonquin	16.00	-	19.05	
Druggists	16.00	-	16.50	
Synthetic	8.50	-	9.10	
Naphthalene, flake	.15	-	.16	
Balls	.15	-	.16	
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate...lb.	.18	-	.19	
Sulphate	.22	-	.23	
Nux Vomica, whole	.07	-	.07½	
Powdered	.10	-	.12	
Opium, cases	11.50	-	11.60	
Jobbing lots	11.55	-	11.65	
Powdered, U.S.P.	13.00	-	13.10	
Granular	13.00	-	13.10	
Orthoform	1.35	-		
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	1.50	-		
Papain	3.25	-	3.40	
Papain	3.20	-	3.40	
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	2.50	-	3.00	
Paris Green, kegs	.32	-	.33	
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls...lb.	.03½	-	.04	
Cream	.05½	-	.05½	
Lily white	.07½	-	.08	
Snow white	.11½	-	.11½	
Phenolphthalein	18.00	-	20.00	
Phosphorus	.35	-	1.00	
Paste	.07	-	.08	
Pilocarpine	4.05	-	5.00	
Piperidine	.80	-	.85	
Piperin	.50	-	.55	
Podophylin, U.S.P.	2.65	-	2.80	
Poppy Heads	.75	-	.80	
Potassium acetate	1.45	-	1.50	
Bicarb	1.40	-	1.42	
Bisulphite	.50	-	.60	
C.P.	.75	-	.85	
Bromide	.50	-	.55	
Citrate, bulk	1.70	-	1.72	
Cyanide Mixture	.37	-	.38	
Glycerophosphate	2.05	-	2.10	
Hypophosphite	1.40	-	1.45	
Iodide, bulk	4.30	-	4.35	
Lactophosphate	.25	-		
Permanganate	1.85	-	1.90	
Salicylate	3.00	-	3.25	
Sulphate, pure	.50	-	.60	
C.P.	.60	-	.75	
Tartrate, pow'd	.75	-	.85	
Pumice Stone, pow'd.	.02	-	.03	
Pyoktanin Blue	.25	-		
Quassia chips	.08	-	.09	
Rasped	.07	-	.08	
Powdered	.09	-	.10	
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	.75	-		
50-oz. tins	.75	-		
25-oz. tins	.76	-		
5-oz. tins	.77	-		
1-oz. tins	.80	-		
Second hands	.75	-	.76	
Amsterdam	.50	-	2.25	
German	.50	-	2.25	
Java	.50	-	2.25	
Resorcin	lb. 20.00	-	21.00	
Rochelle Salt	lb.	-	35½	
Rose Water, triple dist., demij. lb.	.59	-	.60	
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls...lb.	.02½	-	.04	
Saccharin	lb. 12.00	-	12.50	
Second hands	lb. 13.50	-	14.00	
Safrol	.31	-	.32	
Salicin, bulk	.55	-	6.45	
Salol, bulk	9.50	-	10.00	
Second hands	.10	-	.15	
Sandalwood	.12	-	.18	
Ground	36.00	-	38.00	
Santonin, cryst., bulk...lb.	37.00	-	39.00	
Powdered	1.85	-	1.95	
Powdered	2.00	-	2.20	
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	-	27½	
Silver Chloride	oz. .55	-	.60	
Nitrate	oz. .33½	-	.40½	
Sticks (Lunar Caustic).oz.	.38	-	.40	
Oxide	.95	-	1.00	
Soap, Castile, white, pure...lb.	.15	-	.16	
Marseilles, white	.10½	-	.11	
Green, pure	.10½	-	.11	
Ordinary	.08	-	.09	
Mottled, pure	.10½	-	.12	
Ordinary	.08	-	.09	
Sodium, Acetate	.11	-	.12	
Acadolyate	2.00	-	2.10	
Citrate	.70	-	.75	
Benzoate, granulated	4.00	-	4.20	
Powdered	3.80	-	3.95	
Bicarb, English	.03½	-	.04	
Amer, f.o.b. works	.02	-	.03	
Bromide	.23	-	3.50	
Glycerophosphate, 75%	1.25	-	1.30	
Iodide	.78	-	.80	
Nitrate, technical	3.50	-	3.55	
U.S.P.	.18	-	.20	
Phosphate, U.S.P.	.23	-	.25	
Recrystallized	.05	-	.06	
Dried	.20	-	.28	
Phosphate, U.S.P.	.09	-	.12	
Salicylate	4.25	-	4.30	
Sulphate, U.S.P.	2.25	-	2.35	
Tungstate	1.50	-		
Spermaceti	.23½	-	.26	
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	.48	-	.52	
Aromatic, U.S.P.	.46	-	.50	
Ether Comp.	.16	-	.65	
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	.47	-	.48	
Starch, Corn, Pearl	.25	-	2.30	
Potato	.06	-	.06½	
Powdered	.06½	-	.06½	
Rice	.08	-	.09½	
Wheat	.05	-	.06	
Storax, liquid	1.00	-	1.05	
Strontrium Acetate	.12	-		
Bromide	3.50	-	3.52	
Iodide	.35	-	.40	
Salicylate, U.S.P.	2.75	-	3.00	
Nitrate	.22	-	.22½	
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk...oz.		-	1.08	
Powder		-	1.05	
Glycerophosphate		-	2.65	
Sulphate		-	.90	
Sugar of Milk, powdered...lb.		-	.16	
Sulphonate		-	.50	
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	-	16.00	
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	13.50	-	14.50	
Sulphur, Com'l	100 lbs.	1.30	-	.75
Flour	100 lbs.	2.15	-	2.45
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.25	-	2.60
Technical		.48	-	.50
Roll	100 lbs.	2.05	-	2.40
Precipitated (Lac)	.30	-	.35	
Washed	.08	-	.10	
Talcum, powdered	.02	-	.04	
Purified	.12	-	.15	
Tamarinds	.03½	-	.04	
Tar, Barbadoes	.20	-	.25	
North Carolina, 1 pt. ....doz.		-	.75	
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	.61	-	.62	
Second hands	.60	-	.62	
Terpin Hydrate	.50	-	.50	
Terpineol	1.05	-	1.20	
Thymol, crystals	10.50	-	11.50	
Iodide	9.00	-	9.25	
Tin, crystals	.35	-	.35½	
Bichloride	.16	-	.16½	
Oxide	.55	-	.57	
Toluol, pure	4.10	-	4.60	
Commercial	4.05	-	4.10	
Turmeric	1.15	-	1.20	
Turpentine, Venice, True...lb.	.14	-	.17	
Artificial		-		
Spirits, See Naval Stores.		-		
Vanillin	.57	-	.59	
Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist., bbl.	.53	-	.56	
Gran.	.22	-	.25	
Med.	.30	-	.35	
Zinc Carbonate	.19½	-	.24	
Chloride	.13	-	.14½	
Iodide	.55	-	.55	
Metallic, C.P.	.45	-	.75	
Oxide	.20	-	.25	
Permanganate	4.75	-	5.00	
Salicylate	.15	-	.18	
C.P.	.06	-	.07	
Acids		-		
Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg....lb.	.08	-	.09	
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	.50	-	.51	
Benozoic, from gum	.55	-	.60	
Synthetic		-		
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.	.13	-	.14	
Powdered	.13½	-	.14½	
Butyric, Tech. abs.	2.20	-	2.30	
60% ....	1.50	-	1.60	
Camphoric	4.25	-	4.35	
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. bottles	1.00	-	1.10	
Cinnamic	1.20	-	1.21	
Chrysophanic	5.00	-	5.25	
Chrysophanic	6.25	-	6.50	
Citric, crystals	.64	-	.65	
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent....gal.	.75	-	1.18	
Chromic, 85%	1.50	-	1.60	
Formic, Conc.	.75	-	1.00	
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	1.20	-	1.25	
Glycerophosphoric	3.50	-	5.00	
Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150	.25	-	.35	
Hydrobromic, Conc.		-	2.50	
Dilute		-	.90	
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	.35	-	.40	
Hypophosphorous, 50%	1.55	-	1.65	
U.S.P., 10%	.45	-	.50	
Lactic, U.S.P.	.95	-	1.00	
Molybdic, C.P.	6.00	-	7.50	
Muriatic, C.P.	.06	-	.07	
Nitric, C.P.	.18	-	.20	
Oleic, purified	.30	-	.35	
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	.77	-	.79	
Palmitic, Tech.	.55	-	.60	
Picric, kegs	1.00	-	1.50	
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	3.50	-	4.50	
Pyrogallic, resublimed	2.05	-	2.25	
Crystal, bottles	1.95	-	2.15	
Pyroligneous, purified	.15	-	.18	
Crude	.25	-	.30	
Salicylic	3.95	-	4.00	
Stearic	.13	-	.15	
Sulphuric, C. P.	.06	-	.08	
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	.12	-	.14	
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	1.01	-	1.06	
Tartaric Crystals	.66	-		
Powdered, U.S.P.	.66	-		
Second Hands	.80	-	.82	
Trichloracetic	4.35	-	4.60	
Valeric	2.50	-	3.00	
Essential Oils		-		
Almond, bitter		-		
Artificial	6.45	-	7.90	
Sweet, true	.85	-	.90	
Peach kernel	.46	-	.50	
Amber, crude		-		
Rectified		-		
Anise	1.05	-	1.15	
Bay	2.65	-	2.70	
Bergamot	3.60	-	3.70	
Bois de Rose	3.80	-	4.30	
Synthetic	2.95	-	3.00	
Cade	.45	-	.50	
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs. lb.	1.00	-	1.10	
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity	.13	-	.13½	
Japanese, white	.16	-	.18	
Capsicum, oleo-resin	3.45	-	3.50	
Caraway	2.75	-	3.00	
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	1.20	-	1.25	
Lead Free	1.35	-	1.45	
U. S. P.	1.60	-	1.70	
Cedar Leaf	.52	-	.55	
Cedar Wood	.15	-	.18	
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy		-		
Citronella, Ceylon	.51	-	.52	
Java	1.00	-	1.25	
Cloves, cans	1.38	-	1.41	
Bottles	1.40	-	1.45	
Copaiba	1.00	-	1.10	
Coriander		-		
Crotot	.95	-	1.25	
Cubeba	3.20	-	3.25	
Cumin	6.25	-	6.50	
Erygeron	1.00	-	1.05	
California	.60	-	.70	
Fennel, sweet	4.00	-	4.50	
Geranium, Algerian	3.50	-	4.50	
Bourbon	3.25	-	3.50	
Turkish	1.55	-	1.75	
Gingergrass	6.50	-	6.80	
Ginger	.55	-	.70	
Hemlock	5.50	-	6.70	
Juniper Berries, rect.	5.95	-	7.50	
Twice rect.	.75	-	1.10	
Wood		-		
Lavender Flowers	3.35	-	4.00	
Spike	1.15	-	1.40	
Garden	.60	-	.75	
Lemon	.95	-	1.15	
Lemongrass	.75	-	1.00	
Limes, expressed	3.00	-	3.25	
Distilled	2.50	-	2.75	
Linaloe	2.75	-	3.00	
Mace, expressed	1.35	-	1.40	
Distilled	1.00	-	1.02	
Malefern		-		
Mustard, natural		-		
Artificial		-		
Neroli, bigarade	36.00	-	47.00	
Petale	45.00	-	49.00	
Orange, bitter	.90	-	1.00	
Nutmeg	2.00	-	2.05	

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Sweet	lb. 2.20 — 2.25	Wild Cherry	lb. .04% — .07	German	lb. .35 — .39
Origanum	lb. .19 — .26	Witch Hazel	lb. .03 — .04	Pichi	lb. .10 — .11
Patchouli	lb. 14.50 — 15.00	<b>BEANS</b>		Prince's Pine	lb. .08 — .11
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.85 — 2.00	Calabar	lb. .20 — .24	Plantain	lb. .10 — .12
Imported	lb. 1.45 — 1.55	St. Ignatius	lb. .03% — .04	Pulsatilla	lb. —
Peppermint, tins	lb. 1.90 — 2.00	St. John's Bread	lb. .90 — 1.00	Queen of the Meadow	lb. .06 — .08
Bottles	lb. 2.60 — 2.65	Tonka, Angostura	lb. .64 — .68	Rose, red	lb. 1.60 — 1.65
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb. 2.75 — 3.00	Para	lb. .75 — .80	Rosemary	lb. .05% — .06
French	lb. 8.00 — 9.00	Surinam	lb. .25 — .30	Rue	lb. .45 — .47
Pimento	lb. 1.70 — 1.80	Vanilla Bourbon	lb. 2.75 — 3.50	Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb. .55 — .55%
Pine Needles	lb. —	Mexican, whole	lb. 3.55 — 4.70	Kubbed	lb. .50 — .51
Rhodium	lb. — 2.25	Cuts	lb. 3.00 — 3.90	Grinding	lb. .44 — .44%
Rose, Natural	oz. 11.00 — 14.00	South American	lb. 3.25 — 3.45	Greek	lb. .11 — .12
Artificial	lb. .22 — .25	Tahiti, white label	lb. —	Spanish	lb. .10 — .10%
Rosemary	lb. .70 — .80	Green label	lb. 1.40 — 1.70	Savory	lb. .20 — .21
Safrol	lb. .33 — .34	<b>BERRIES</b>		Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .70 — .75
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 8.00 — 9.00	Cubeb, ordinary	lb. .42 — .45	Half Leaf	lb. .50 — .55
West Indian	lb. 2.75 — 3.00	XX	lb. .47 — .50	Siftings	lb. .35 — .36
Sassafras, natural	lb. .65 — .80	Powdered	lb. .44 — .49	Powdered	lb. .25 — .35
Artificial	lb. .24 — .26	Fish	lb. .04 — .05	Tinnevelly	lb. .30 — .40
Savin	lb. —	Horse Nettle, dry	lb. — 12%	Pods	lb. .17 — .19
Spearmint	lb. 1.75 — 1.85	Juniper	lb. .04% — .05%	Squaw vine	lb. .07% — .10
Spruce	lb. .45 — .55	Laurel	lb. .04% — .05	Skullcap	lb. .16 — .17
Tansy	lb. 2.45 — 2.50	Poke	lb. .10 — .12	Spearmint, American	lb. .18 — .19
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.20 — 1.40	Prickly, Ash	lb. .12 — .14	Stramonium	lb. .25 — .28
White, French	lb. 1.30 — 1.40	Saw Palmetto	lb. .06% — .07%	Tansy	lb. .07% — .09%
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 2.50 — 3.00	Sloe	lb. .65 — .70	Thyme	lb. .11% — .12
Heavy	lb. 5.00 — 5.50	Sumac	lb. — .04	Uva Ursi	lb. .07% — .08%
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb. 4.25 — 4.40	<b>FLOWERS</b>		Water Pepper	lb. .08 — .10
Synthetic	lb. 2.75 — 3.00	Arnica	lb. .70 — .75	Witch Hazel	lb. .05 — .06
Birch, Sweet	lb. 3.10 — 3.45	Powdered	lb. .65 — .70	Wintergreen	lb. .08 — .10
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 2.15 — 2.20	Borage	lb. 1.00 — 1.05	Wormwood	lb. .15 — .15%
Wormwood	lb. 2.25 — 2.55	Calendula	lb. .75 — .80	Yerba Santa	lb. .08 — .09
Ylang Ylang, Bombay	lb. 15.00 — 24.00	Chamomile, German	lb. —	<b>ROOTS</b>	
Manila	lb. 28.00 — 35.00	Belgian	lb. —	Aconite, English	lb. .70 — .80
Artificial	lb. 20.00 — 25.00	Hungarian	lb. .70 — .75	Powdered	lb. .80 — .90
<b>Crude Drugs</b>		Rosman	lb. .33 — .35	German	lb. .20 — .22
<b>BALSAMS</b>		Spanish	lb. .53 — .60	Powdered	lb. .25 — .29
Copaiba, Para	lb. .66 — .70	Clover Tops	lb. .14 — .15	Alkanet	lb. .75 — .78
South American	lb. .70 — .75	Dogwood	lb. .11 — .12	Althea, cut	lb. .50 — .52
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.00 — 5.25	Elder	lb. .14% — .15%	Angelica, American	lb. .14% — .15
Oregon	gal. .75 — .85	Insect, open	lb. —	German	lb. .15 — .19
Peru	lb. 4.00 — 4.25	Closed	lb. —	Arnica	lb. —
Tolu	lb. .45 — .48	Powd. Flowers and stems	lb. .26 — .27%	Arrowroot, Am.	lb. .06 — .07
<b>BARKS</b>		Powd. Flowers	lb. .40 — .44	Bermuda	lb. .48 — .51
Angostura	lb. .30 — .32	Kousso	lb. —	St. Vincent	lb. .06 — .06%
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .18 — .22	Lavender, ordinary	lb. .20 — .22	Bamboo Brier	lb. —
Blackberry, of Root	lb. .07 — .09	Select	lb. .26 — .28	Bearfoot	lb. —
Bayberry	lb. .08 — .09	Linden, with leaves	lb. .38 — .39	Belladonna, German	lb. 2.15 — 2.25
Blackhawk, of root	lb. .15 — .16	Malva	lb. 1.50 — 1.55	Powdered	lb. 2.10 — 2.12
of Tree	lb. .11 — .12	Mullein	lb. —	Berberis, aq.	lb. .10 — .11
Buckthorn	lb. 1.00 — 1.02	Orange	lb. .98 — 1.05	Beth	lb. — .19
Calisaya	lb. .20 — .29	Ox-Eye Daisy	lb. — .05%	Bitter	lb. — .18
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .08% — .12	Pachouli	lb. .35 — .40	Blood	lb. .09 — .10
Cascarilla quills	lb. .30 — .31	Poppy, red	lb. .45 — .50	Blueflag	lb. .10% — .12
Siftings	lb. .14 — .16	Saffron, American	lb. 1.36 — 1.42	Bryonia	lb. .95 — 1.00
Chestnut	lb. .06 — .07	Valencia	lb. 11.00 — 11.25	Burdock	lb. .30 — .32
Cinchona, red, quills	lb. .30 — .31	Tilia (see Linden)	—	American	lb. .35 — .40
Broken	lb. .25 — .26	<b>LEAVES AND HERBS</b>		Calamus, bleached	lb. 2.00 — 2.50
Yellow, "quills"	lb. .30 — .31	Aconite, German	lb. .08% — .10	Unbleached	lb. .22 — .24
Broken	lb. .25 — .25%	Powdered	lb. .10 — .13	Cohosh, black	lb. .04 — .04%
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .25 — .25%	Balmony	lb. .06% — .08	Blue	lb. .044 — .044
Powdered, bxs.	lb. .18 — .18%	Bay, true	lb. 1.00 — 1.02	Colchicum	lb. 1.23 — 1.25
Maracaibo, yellow, pow'd.	lb. .15 — .17%	Belladonna	lb. 2.00 — 2.10	Colombo	lb. .22 — .25
Condurango	lb. .25 — .29	Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .07 — .09	Comfrey, crushed	lb. .14 — .18
Coto	lb. .18 — .20	Broom Tops	lb. .10 — .15	Culver's	lb. .08% — .10
Cotton Root	lb. .08 — .09	Cannabis Indica	lb. 2.50 — 2.65	Dandelion, German	lb. .30 — .32
Cramp	lb. .06 — .06%	Catnip	lb. .08 — .12	Doggrass	lb. 1.45 — 1.50
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .06 — .06%	Buchu, short	lb. 1.25 — 1.30	Echinacea	lb. .16% — .17%
Elm, grinding	lb. .07 — .09	Long	lb. 1.35 — 1.45	Elecampane	lb. .15 — .16
Ordinary, bds.	lb. .15 — .15%	Chestnut	lb. .60 — .65	Galangal	lb. .09 — .10
Powdered	lb. .14 — .15	Chiretta	lb. .17% — .19%	Gelsemium	lb. .04 — .05
Hemlock	lb. .06 — .08	Coca, Huancuco	lb. —	Gentian	lb. .29 — .30
Lemon Peel	lb. .05 — .06	Truxillo	lb. .35% — .40	Powdered	lb. .30 — .32
Mezereon	lb. .35 — .41	Coltsfoot	lb. .58 — .59	Geranium	lb. .04 — .05
Oak, red	lb. .08 — .10	Conium	lb. .20 — .21	Ginger, African	lb. .11 — .11%
White	lb. .04% — .05%	Corn Silk	lb. .12 — .14	Jamaica, unbleached	lb. .18 — .19
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .05 — .06	Damiana	lb. .09 — .10	Bleached	lb. .19% — .20%
Sweet	lb. .07 — .07%	Dandelion	lb. .20 — .22	Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb. 7.00 — 7.25
Trieste	lb. .10 — .11	Deer Tongue	lb. .07 — .08	Northwestern	lb. 7.25 — 7.50
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .10 — .12	Digitalis	lb. .87 — .90	Eastern	lb. 7.00 — 7.25
Northern	lb. .10 — .11	Eucalyptus	lb. .06 — .06%	Cultivated	lb. 5.00 — 5.50
Pomegranate	lb. .25 — .27	Euphorbia pilulifera	lb. .40 — .41	Golden Seal	lb. 4.30 — 4.50
of Fruit	lb. .30 — .32	Grindelia, Robusta	lb. .07 — .08	Powdered	lb. 4.75 — 5.00
Quebracho	lb. .50 — .51	Henbane, German	lb. 1.25 — 1.50	Cranesbill	lb. .04 — .06
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .11 — .16	Russian	lb. 1.25 — 1.30	Powdered	lb. .10 — .12
Select	lb. .15 — .16	Lovage	lb. .30 — .35	Goldthread (Coptis)	lb. .35 — .50
Simaruba	lb. .15% — .17	Henna	lb. .14 — .15	Hellebore, white	lb. .30 — .32
Soap, whole	lb. .08 — .09	Horehound	lb. .30 — .35	Powdered	lb. .42 — .44
Cut	lb. .15% — .16	Jaborandi	lb. .16 — .18	Black	lb. .10% — .11%
Crushed	lb. .09% — .10	Laurel	lb. .05% — .06	Ipecac, Cartagena	lb. 3.00 — 3.25
Tonga	lb. .40 — .41	Life Everlasting	lb. .04% — .07	Powdered	lb. 3.20 — 3.25
Wahoo of Root	lb. .29 — .32	Liverwort	lb. .20 — .21	Rio	lb. —
of Tree	lb. .11% — .15	Lobelia	lb. .08 — .09	Jalap, whole	lb. .09% — .10%
Willow, Black	lb. .08 — .10	Matico	lb. .35 — .36	Powdered	lb. .14 — .15
White	lb. .12 — .15	Marjoram, German	lb. .35 — .40	Kava Kava	lb. .18 — .19%
White Pine	lb. .03% — .04%	French	lb. .13% — .14	Ladies' Slipper	lb. .25 — .30
White Poplar	lb. .03% — .04%	Pennyroyal	lb. .08 — .08%		
		Peppermint, American	lb. .13 — .15		

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.

Licorice, Russian, cut.....lb.	.52	-.55
Selected.....lb.	.24	-.25
Powdered.....lb.	.25	-.30
Lovage, Am. ....lb.	.35	-.40
Manaca .....	.25	-.30
Mandrake .....	.08	-.09
Musk, Russian .....	2.00	-.205
Orris, Florentine, bold ..lb.	.14	-.16
Verona .....	.11	-.12
Fingers .....	1.70	-.175
Parreira Brava .....	.15	-.16
Pellitory .....	.29	-.32
Pink, true .....	.35	-.40
Pleurisy .....	.12	-.13
Poke .....	.05	-.06
Rhatany .....	.80	-.81
Shrub, Chinese ..lb.	.80	-.82
High, dried ..lb.	.22	-.23
Chips .....	.22	-.23
Sarsaparilla, Honduras ..lb.	.39	-.42
Mexican .....	.10	-.11
Senega, Northern .....	.45	-.50
Southern .....	.60	-.65
Serpentaria .....	.35	-.37
Skunk Cabbage .....	.10	-.11½
Snake, Canada, natural ..lb.	.18	-.19
Stripped .....	.22	-.31
Spikenard .....	.10	-.11
Squaw Vine .....	.08	-.10
Quill .....	.20	-.25
Stillingia .....	.05	-.06
Stone .....	.04	-.06
Turkey Corn .....	—	—
Unicorn false (helonias) ..lb.	.39	-.41
True (Aletria) ..lb.	.21	-.23
Valerian, Belgian .....	—	—
English .....	.09	-.71
German .....	—	—
Veratrum Viride .....	.08	-.10
Vervain .....	.15	-.16½
Yellow Dock .....	.07	-.07½
Domestic .....	—	—
Yellow Parilla ..lb.	—	-.08
<b>SEEDS</b>		
Angelica .....	.14	-.15
Anise, Levant .....	.12	-.12½
Spanish .....	.14	-.14½
Star .....	.25	-.25½
Anatto .....	.18	-.20
Spanish .....	.20	-.21
Canary, Spanish .....	—	-.06
Dutch .....	.06	-.06½
Smyrna .....	—	—
South American .....	.05	-.05½
Caraway .....	.16	-.16½
Cardamoms, bleached .....	.85	-.140
Ceylon, green .....	.16	-.50
Decorticated .....	.70	-.75
Celery .....	.32	-.33
Colchicum .....	2.00	-.202
Conium .....	.09	-.14½
Coriander, natural .....	.05	-.06
Bleached, domestic .....	.06	-.07
Cumin, Malta .....	—	—
Levant .....	—	—
Mogador .....	—	—
Morocco .....	.29	-.30
Dill .....	.08	-.08½
Fennel, German, large ..lb.	1.00	-.105
Italian .....	.15	-.15½
Roumanian, small ..lb.	.17	-.18
French .....	.14	-.15
Flax, whole .....	8.40	-.850
Ground .....	.04	-.05½
Foengreek .....	.03	-.04
Domestic .....	.03	-.04
Hemp, Manchurian .....	.04	-.04½
Russian .....	.04	-.04½
Henbane .....	.30	-.35
Job's Tears, white .....	.08	-.10
Larkspur .....	.24	-.25
Lobelia .....	.21	-.24
Millet, natural .....	.03	-.03½
Hulled .....	.06	-.06½
Mustard, Bari, Brown ..lb.	.16	-.17
California, brown ..lb.	.16	-.16½
Sicily, brown .....	.15	-.16
Dutch .....	.19	-.19½
English, yellow .....	.18	-.19½
German, yellow .....	.Nominal	—
Bombay .....	.11½	-.12
Parsley .....	.20	-.22
Poppy, Dutch .....	.31	-.32
Turkish .....	—	—
Pumpkin .....	.08	-.09
Quince, select .....	.80	-.81
Rape .....	.05	-.05½
Japanese .....	.06	-.07
Sabadilla (whole) .....	.26	-.27
Stavesacre .....	.44	-.45
Stramonium .....	.09	-.12
Strophanthus, Hispidus ..lb.	—	—
Kombe .....	—	—
Sunflower, large .....	.05	-.06
Small .....	.05	-.05½
Turmeric, Aleppy .....	—	—
Madras .....	—	—
Worm, American .....	.09	-.10
Levant .....	1.00	-.105
<b>GUMS</b>		
Aloes, Barbadoes .....	1.00	-.105
Cape .....	.09	-.10
Curacao, cases .....	.12	-.12½
Socotrine .....	.28	-.30
Arabic, firsts .....	.30	-.36
Seconds .....	.27	-.29
Sorts, white .....	.30	-.31
Powdered .....	.30	-.32
Granulated .....	.27	-.28
Ammoniac, tears .....	.29	-.30
Powdered .....	.50	-.55
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. ....lb.	.95	-.100
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	.95	-.115
Benzoin, Siam .....	1.50	-.170
Sumatra .....	.33	-.36
Catechu .....	—	—
Chicle, Mexican .....	.64	-.70
Euphorbium .....	.20	-.21
Powdered .....	.25	-.30
Galbanum .....	.64	-.70
Gamboge .....	.25	-.26
Guaiac .....	.85	-.95
Hemlock .....	.39	-.44
Locust .....	.25	-.30
Mastic .....	.46	-.47
Myrrh, select .....	.20	-.21
Sorts .....	.16	-.18
Siftings .....	.16	-.18
Olibanum, siftings .....	.20	-.22
Sorts .....	.12	-.16
Tears .....	.18	-.20
Sandarac .....	.21	-.25
Senegal, picked .....	.20	-.22
Sorts .....	.19	-.20
Spruce .....	.65	-.75
Thus .....	8.00	-.825
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first ..lb.	2.85	-.300
Seconds .....	.215	-.220
Thirds .....	1.35	-.150
Turkey, firsts .....	—	Nominal
Seconds .....	—	Nominal
Thirds .....	—	Nominal
<b>WAXES</b>		
Bayberry .....	.24	-.26
Bees, white .....	.45	-.49
Yellow, crude .....	.30	-.35
Refined .....	.35	-.40
Candelilla .....	.25	-.28
Carnauba, Flor .....	.45	-.50
No. 1 .....	.40	-.42
No. 2 .....	.30	-.36
No. 3 .....	.25	-.27
Ceresin, yellow .....	.12	-.15
White .....	.16	-.18
Japan .....	.17	-.18
Montan, crude .....	—	—
Bleached .....	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown ..lb.	.30	-.40
Green .....	—	—
Refined, white .....	—	—
Refined, yellow .....	—	—
Paraffin, refined, domestic ..lb.	.05	-.08
Foreign .....	—	—
<b>Heavy Chemicals</b>		
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs. ....lb.	—	—
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. bgs. ....lb.	—	—
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs. ....lb.	4.50	-.455
Lump .....	4.25	-.445
Powdered .....	5.70	-.100
Potash, ground .....	5.10	-.335
Lump .....	5.00	-.525
Powdered .....	—	-.750
Soda, Ground .....	—	-.637
Alumina, Sulph, low .....	3.00	-.400
High grade .....	4.00	-.450
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	.25	-.26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., carl. ....lb.	.044	-.05
20 deg., carboys .....	.034	-.034
18 deg., carboys .....	.024	-.03
16 deg., carboys .....	.024	-.024
Sal Ammoniac, gray ..lb.	.08	-.09
Granulated, white ..lb.	.09	-.10
Lump .....	.11	-.12
Sulphate, foreign .....	100 lbs.	—
Domestic .....	100 lbs.	—
Barium, chloride .....	100 lbs.	5.00
Barytes, floated, cream ..ton	19.00	—
Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. ....lb.	.08	-.11
Calcium Acetate, crude .....	100 lbs.	3.50
Carbide .....	100 lbs.	3.50
Carbonate .....	100 lbs.	—
Chloride, solid .....	ton	—
Granulated .....	ton	—
Sulphate .....	100 lbs.	17.00
Carbon tetrachloride .....	lb.	16
Copperas, f.o.b. works ..100 lbs.	.75	—
Copper Carbonte .....	lb.	.40
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....	lb.	.40
Powdered .....	lb.	.40
Sulphate .....	100 lbs.	18.00
Fuse Oil, crude .....	gal.	3.45
Refined .....	gal.	5.25
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. ....lb.	.03	-.034
48 p.c., in carboys ..lb.	.06	—
52 p.c., in carboys ..lb.	.06	-.064
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ..lb.	.114	-.12
White crystal ..lb.	.134	-.14
Broken Cakes .....	lb.	.127
Granulated .....	lb.	.134
Arsenate .....	lb.	.08
Nitrate .....	lb.	.16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdib. ....lb.	—	-.0734
Red, American .....	lb.	—
Foreign .....	lb.	.09
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry .....	lb.	—
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over ..lb.	—	-.08
English .....	lb.	.11½
White, Basic Sulphate ..lb.	—	-.064
Muriatic acid .....	lb.	—
18 deg., carboys ..lb.	.02½	-.03
20 deg., carboys ..lb.	.024	-.034
22 deg., carboys ..lb.	.03	-.035
Nitric acid .....	lb.	—
36 deg., carboys ..lb.	.064	-.07
38 deg., carboys ..lb.	.064	-.074
40 deg., carboys ..lb.	.07	-.07½
42 deg., carboys ..lb.	.08½	-.09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. ....lb.	.06	-.064
38 deg., carboys ..lb.	.06½	-.07
40 deg., carboys ..lb.	.064	-.074
42 deg., carboys ..lb.	.08	-.09
Plaster of Paris .....	bbl.	1.35
True Dental .....	bbl.	—
Potash, Bichromate .....	lb.	.70
Carbonate, calc. ....lb.	.75	—
Caustic, 88-92 ..lb.	.90	—
Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.75	—
Powdered .....	lb.	.76
Muriate, basis 80 p.c., per ton ..lb.	425.00	—
Prussiate, red .....	lb.	5.25
Yellow .....	lb.	1.70
Saltpetre, crude .....	lb.	.35
Refined .....	lb.	—
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car lots ..lb.	—	—
in bbls. ....lb.	—	—
Bichromate .....	lb.	.60
Bisulphite .....	lb.	—
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am. ....lb.	1.10	—
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. ....lb.	—	—
works, drums .....	100 lbs.	—
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. ....lb.	100 lbs.	—
100 lbs. ....lb.	—	—
Nitrate .....	lb.	.17
Chlorate, bulk .....	lb.	.34
Cyanide, bulk .....	lb.	—
Hyposulphite, bbls. ....lb.	2.70	—
Kegs .....	100 lbs.	2.85
Prussiate .....	lb.	1.26
Silicate .....	lb.	.03½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs. ....lb.	.75	—
30 p.c. crystals ..lb.	.02	—
60 p.c. ....lb.	.04½	—
60 deg., carboys ..per 100 lbs.	4.50	—
Sulphuric Acid .....	—	—
60 deg., carboys ..per 100 lbs.	.02	—
66 deg., carboys ..per 100 lbs.	2.50	—
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs. ....lb.	2.50	—
Oleum .....	100 lbs.	2.50
<b>Dyestuffs</b>		
Albumen, Egg .....	lb.	.80
Blood .....	lb.	.30
Alumina, Chloride .....	lb.	—
Alizarine .....	lb.	—
Aniline Oil, in drums ..lb.	.85	—

## WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Salts	lb.	
Annatto, fine	lb. .44	— .60
Seed	lb. .16½	.17½
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb. .45	.55
65 p.c.	lb. .40	.50
47 p.c.	lb. .17	.20
Camwood	lb. .450	6.00
Carmine, No. 40	lb. .80	.90
Cochineal	lb. .15	.25
Powdered	lb. .16	.18
Cudbear, French	lb. .30	.40
Concentrated	lb. .42	.60
English	lb. .20	.25
Cutch, bales	lb. .13	.20
Boxes	lb. .15	.25
Divi-Divi	ton 57.00	60.00
Flavine	lb. .59	.80
Eosine	lb. 9.00	10.50
Fustic stick	ton 25.00	30.00
Young, root	ton 45.00	46.00
Gambier Spot	lb. .16	.18
Hypernic Wood, Chipped	lb. .10	.13
Indigo, Bengal	lb. .320	4.00
Guatemala	lb. .275	3.05
Kurpahs	lb. .260	3.00
Madras	lb. .145	1.50
Synthetic (J)	lb. .16	1.97
Powdered	lb. .136	1.38
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb. .024	.03
True	lb. .044	.06
Logwood, stick	ton —	—
Roots	ton —	—
Madder, Dutch	lb. .24	.26
Myrobalans	ton 57.00	61.00
Nigrosin	lb. .225	2.50
Nugalls, blue Aleppo	lb. .60	.70
Chinese	lb. .34	.49
Persian Berries	lb. .15	.18
Quercitron	ton 35.00	44.00
Soluble, Blue	lb. 2.00	2.50
75-85 p.c.	lb. .15	.16
Tannic Acid	ton 77.00	80.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb. .12	.13
Aleppy	lb. .11½	.12
Pubna	lb. —	—
China	lb. .11	.12
Turkey Red Oil	lb. .14½	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb. .33	.37

## CHIPPED DYEWODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal
Camwood	lb.	Nominal
Fustic	lb. .05	.07
Hypernic	lb. .06	.08
Logwood	lb. .09	.15
Red Saunders	lb. .15	.16

## EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	.41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	.46
Barberry, French	lb. .35	.38	
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb. .18	.25	
Borneo	lb. .16	.20	
Mangrove	lb. .16	.15	
Fustic	lb. .32	.40	
Gall	lb. .20	.21	
Hematin Extract—Contracts	lb.	—	.65
Spot lots	lb.	.85	1.00
Hemlock	lb. .05½	.06	
Indigo	lb. .28	.32	
Logwood, 51 deg.—Contracts	lb.	—	.60
Spot lots	lb.	.75	.85
Mangrove	lb. —	—	.15
Oak	lb. —	—	—
Osage Orange—Powdered	lb.	—	.50
Paste	lb. .25	.35	
Palmetto	lb. —	—	—
Persian Berry	lb. .20	.24	
Quebracho, solid	lb. .15½	.18	
51 deg.	lb. .10½	.11	
42 deg.—Quercitron (bark)—Orange	lb. .08½	.09½	
Yellow	lb. —	—	.25
Sumac	lb. .16	.17½	

## Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH			
Cod, Newfoundland	gal. .62	— .63	
Domestic, prime	gal. .60	— .61	
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl. 125.00	— 130.00	
Norwegian	bbl. 140.00	— 150.00	
Degras, American	lb. .06½	.07½	
English	lb. .07½	.08½	

German	lb.	—
Neutral	lb.	—
Herring	lb.	—
Horse	lb. .10	.10½
Lard, prime, winter	gal. .96	.98
Off Prime	gal. .91	.94
Extra, No. 1	gal. .84	.87
No. 2	gal. .79	.80
Menhaden, Northern crude	gal. .77	.79
South, crude	gal. —	—
Brown, strained	gal. .55	.56
Light, strained	gal. .57	.58
Yellow bl'ched, winter	gal. .59	.60
White, bleached, winter	gal. .61	.62
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. .97	.98
30 deg., cold test	gal. .93	.94
40 deg., cold test	gal. .85	.87
Prime	gal. .83	.84
Dark	gal. .79	.80
Oleo Oil	lb. .10	.12½
Porpoise, body	gal. —	—
Jaw	gal. —	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb. .08½	.09
Saponified	lb. .09½	.10
Seal, white	gal. —	—
Sod Oil	lb. .07½	.08
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal. .77	.78
38 deg., cold test	gal. .73	.74
45 deg., cold test	gal. .75	.76
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal. .73	.74
Stearie, single pressed	lb. .13	.13½
Double pressed	lb. .14	.15
Triple pressed	lb. .15	.16
Tallow, acidless	gal. .84	.85
Prime	gal. .82	.83
Whale, natural winter	gal. .57	.58
Bleached	gal. .59	.60
Extra bleached, winter	gal. .61	.62

## VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.20	.29
Cases	lb.	.20	.28
No. 3	lb.	.20	.27
Chaulmoogra	lb.	.140	.150
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.17½	.18½
Ceylon	lb.	.16	.17
Copra	lb.	.15½	.16
Corn, refined	100-lbs.	10.96	11.00
Cottonseed, prime, yellow	lb.	.10½	.10½
Summer, white	lb. .11	.12	
Winter	lb. .10½	.11½	
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal. .72	.74	
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal. —	.77	
5 bbl. lots	gal. —	.78	
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal. —	.79	
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal. —	.80	
Mustard	gal. .110	.112	
Olive, denatured	gal. .94	.95	
Foots	lb. .13	.13½	
U.S.P.	lb. 2.00	2.35	
Malaga, yellow	lb. .110	.115	
Palm, Lagos	lb. .19½	.21½	
Commercial	lb. .15½	.16½	
Prime, red	lb. .16½	.17½	
Palm, kernel	lb. .16	.16½	
Peanut Oil, white	gal. .75	.79	
Pine Oil, white	lb. .80	.84	
Yellow	lb. .75	.76	
Poppy	lb. —	—	
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal. —	—	
Blown	gal. —	—	
Refined	gal. —	—	
Resin Oil, first rect.	lb. .30	.31	
Second	lb. .40	.41	
Third	lb. .50	.51	
Sesame	lb. 1.10	1.12	
Soya Bean, English	lb. .09½	.09½	
Manchurian	lb. .09½	.09½	
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal. .40	.45	
Commercial	lb. .30	.35	

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 20 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal. .12½	.13
20 gravity, 15 cold test	gal. .13	.14
Summer	gal. .12	.13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal. .20	.25
Dark, filtered	gal. .19	.20
Extra cold test	gal. .26	.29
Dark steam refined	gal. .14	.16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav. gal.	gal. .25	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal. —	—
Gravity	gal. .20	.21
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal. .33	.34
903/907 sp. gr.	gal. .26	.27
Red Paraffin	gal. .16	.17
Spindle, No. 1, filtered	gal. .14	.15
No. 2	gal. .18	.19

No. 3	gal.	.15	.16
No. 4	gal.	.13	.14

## Miscellaneous

## NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.53	.53½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	3.75	4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	5.50	5.75
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-lb. bbls.	4.90	5.00

## SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.30	.31
Diamond "I"	lb.	.29	.30
V. S. O.	lb.	.30	.31
Fine orange	lb.	.26	.27
Second orange	lb.	.25	.26
T. N.	lb.	.23½	.24
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.22	.23
Button Lac	lb.	.20	.21
Regular, bleached	lb.	.25	.26
Bone, Dry	lb.	.31	.32

## SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.24	.25
Canton, rolls	lb.	.16	.16½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.60	.61
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.17	.18
Bombay	lb.	.16	.17
Cassia Buds	lb.	.19	.19½
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.29	.30
Mombassa	lb.	.38	.39
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.21	.22
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.25	.26
Penang	lb.	.35	.36
Zanzibar	lb.	.17	.17½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	.19
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15½	.16
African	lb.	.11	.11½
Cochin	lb.	.11½	.12½
Japan	lb.	.09½	.09½
Mace, Banda	lb.	.68	.69
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.61	.62
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.28	.29
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½	.19
Hungarian	lb.	.30	.30
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.18½	.18½
White	lb.	.23	.23½
Pimento	lb.	.05½	.06½

## OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas	short ton	—
Mills, New Orleans	30.50	31.00
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30.50	31.00
Montgomery	—	—
New Orleans	lb. 28.00	32.00
Corn Cake, —	short ton	—
Meal	—	30.60
Linseed Cake	short ton	30.00
Meal	—	35.00

## SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, Empire City	280-lb. bbls	.21½
Fine	200-lb. sacks	.13½
Turk's Island	—	—
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—
Mineral	140-lb. bags	.84
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags	.11½
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags	.14½
Salt Cake, bulk	lb. .60	.70

## MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—Prime	gal.	.37	.40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.19	.21
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.19	.21
Medium	lb.	.23	.24
Fancy	lb.	.27	.28
Honey—Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	.14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	.12
Extracted	lb.	.06	.08
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06	.07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	2.21	2.22

## COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16	.1

## New Incorporations

Hydrol Company, Inc., New York, capital, \$75,000; chemists, druggists, oil and color men, greases, soaps, toilet articles; W. D. Howe; J. A. and T. Chard, 101 Park avenue.

Saratoga State Waters Corporation, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., capital, \$75,000; mineral waters, mineral bathing establishment; L. R. Rounds, M. L. C. Wilmarth, L. W. Noland, Saratoga Springs.

Pyro Chemical Company, Inc., New York, capital, \$5,000; chemical products; P. J. Morris, E. Guttmann, H. Heineman, 403 West 127th street.

Richardson and Taylor Drug Company, Wichita Falls, Tex., capital, \$7,000; James L. Richardson, Burke Taylor, H. Broer.

Universal Nitrogen Corporation, New York; capital no par value, begin business with \$5,000; nitrogenous substances or liquids and by-products; J. J. Reilly, C. I. Hamilton, F. Holman, 711 Seventh avenue.

Sunshine Chemical Company, Inc., Brooklyn, capital, \$10,000; alkalies, chemicals; F. C. Albee, W. I. Glover, C. Finney, 115 Broadway.

David Brown Company, Inc., New York, capital, \$10,000, lumber, metals, minerals, chemicals, dyestuffs, fabrics, ores, glass, tiles; J. W. Heymann, G. W. Seaman, D. Brown, 17 Battery Place.

George Gimbel & Company, Inc., New York, capital, \$10,000; paints, varnishes, roofing paper, chemicals, drugs, hardware; J. W. Atwood, G. Gimbel, P. J. Reynolds, 225 West 182d street.

Synthetic Chemical Company, Inc., Clifton Heights, N. J., capital, \$50,000; manufacture, buy, sell and deal in and with chemical compounds, etc.; Robert C. Lichr, Frederic J. Smith, Roland L. Anderson.

The Stillwell Chemical Company, Inc., Manhattan, capital, \$60,000; manufacture chemicals, drugs and dyes, R. W. Bristol, 336 Fifth avenue; A. S. Luria, E. E. Morris, 2 Rector street, New York.

United Drug Company, Manhattan, capital, \$1,000; deal in drugs, chemicals, hospital supplies, general merchandise, live stock, agricultural products; Wilbur J. Rash, John S. Alley, Hazen E. Master.

Manhattan Court Pharmacy, Manhattan, capital, \$2,000; drug and pharmacy business; M. M. Robinson, Sarah Shapiro, M. S. Yochelson.

Theater Drug Company, Muskogee, capital, \$500; John G. Lieber, Dora Lieber, Frances Inechen.

Dr. Joseph Biers' Remedies, New York, capital, \$5,000; deal in chemicals, drugs, artificial limbs, laboratory outfit, etc., print and publish medical books, etc.; J. Bier, F. G. Shapiro, P. Shapiro.

United Chemical Products Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., capital, \$10,000; Thomas E. Beamon, Orange; Daniel W. Morgan, Brooklyn; Miguel E. DeAgüera, New York.

Trico Chemical Company, Buffalo, capital, 10,000; Fred C. Slee, Leslie R. Kalenson, E. A. McBride.

The Bero Chemical Company, New York, capital, \$3,000; manufacturing chemicals, pharmaceutical drugs and preparations, etc.; Benjamin Halpern, Pincus Rothburg, Robert Berson.

W. F. Robertson Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York, capital, \$5,000; soaps, candles, perfumes, toilet articles, disinfectants, chemicals; J. D. Christina, W. F. Robertson, W. B. Keller, 2142 83rd street, Bath Beach.

The Grossman-Butnick Drug Company, Cleveland, capital, \$5,000; Isador Grossman, Claude W. Shimmon, B. I. Roof, N. M. Thorp, H. B. Howells.

Palace Drug Store, Willis, Tex., capital, \$6,000; E. L. Sharp, H. A. McDonald, T. W. Elam.

Empire Operating Company, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., capital, \$25,000; manufacture confectionery, fruits, gums, beverages, machinery, etc.; B. G. Ayling, 505 Comstock avenue; E. C. Murray, 117 East Lafayette avenue; J. M. Meatyard, 614 Tallman street, Syracuse.

Double A Products Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., capital, \$100,000; produce and deal in chemicals and chemical products of all kinds; Ray H. Brownlee, James Mulholland, Joseph A. Beck, all of Pittsburgh.

## Business Changes and Trade Notes

**Suffolk, Va.**—The Gem Pharmacy is now in its new home in the building adjoining the furniture store of Thompson & Company, on Main street, Orange, Va. On the day of the opening the store was handsomely decorated with cut flowers and ferns and music was furnished in the evening. The new store has one of the most attractive interiors in the city. It is finished in white with the cases and fixtures in mahogany. The soda fountain has been installed in the front of the store, while at the rear is a large prescription case.

**Lynn, Mass.**—The Hippocrates Drug Company of this city has been granted a certificate of incorporation "to conduct and operate stores for the sale of fruits, confectionery, stationery and drugs for medicinal purposes." The capitalization is \$10,000, consisting of 100 shares of common stock, par value \$100 each. Ten shares have been issued and subscribed for, represented by merchandise, stock and fixtures, as follows: Nicholas A. Patsiades, president and treasurer, eight shares; Athanassius Vizvis, clerk, one share; Demetrios A. Natsiades, director, one share.

**Redwood City, Cal.**—Louis F. Winkler has purchased a half interest in the drug business of P. A. Ryan of this city. Mr. Winkler began his apprenticeship in pharmacy under Mr. Ryan and after graduating from the College of Pharmacy of the State University has been employed in San Francisco. For the past four years he managed the Sixteenth and Mission street store for the Owl Drug Company.

**Louisville, Ky.**—H. C. Bohlsen, a retail druggist at First and Oak streets, recently sold his business and retired from the drug trade to take up farming. The store is now operated by the firm of Wassemann & Co., composed of L. W. Wassemann, W. O. Vottler, of the drug house of Vottler & Co.; and Joseph Heil, of the Douglas Pharmacy. Mr. Bohlsen is one of the few druggists to quit rolling pills early enough to become a successful farmer.

**Winchester, Ky.**—The Brown-Proctoria Pharmacy, one of the largest and finest drug stores in the Bluegrass district, has been sold by Col. E. T. Young and Dr. F. E. Driver to Charles S. Davis, of Mt. Vernon, Ky. Dr. Driver has been suffering ill health since an attack of pneumonia some time ago and Col. Young is absent from the city a great deal because of other interests.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—A company known as the Montcalm Chemical Works has been incorporated at Indianapolis, Ind., with an authorized capital of \$25,000 to manufacture, sell and buy alkalies and chemicals of all kinds. The directors of the company are William P. Chapin, Walter R. Shiel and James E. Rocap.

**Omaha, Neb.**—Louis J. Ringle, of the Ringle Drug Company, 213 North Twentieth street, has purchased the stock of the Farnam Hill Pharmacy and will soon open a new store at the same location. David R. Greenburg will be in charge of the new store.

**Shelbyville, Ky.**—S. S. Kirk has sold his interest in the Smith-McKenney Drug Company, consisting of twenty shares of the capital stock to Jesse F. McKenney and will retire from the business.

**Chicago**—William Bolz has sold to W. G. Knox his store at 6200 Wentworth avenue and will now devote all his attention to his place at 2200 East Seventy-first street, Paxton.

**White Plains, N. Y.**—The Romer drug store was badly damaged by water on the night of April 4 during a fire which destroyed an adjoining building.

**New Albany, Ind.**—J. H. Connor has incorporated a Company with a capitalization of \$3,000 to engage in the retail drug business.

**Denver, Col.**—John Tuggle has purchased the Reliance Pharmacy, Colfax and Fillmore, formerly owned by S. Silverberg.

**Chicago**—The store of Leo Porges in the Reliance building, 32 North State street, has been purchased by H. Shapiro.

**Chicago**—The Laramie Pharmacy, a west side store at 334 South Laramie avenue, has suspended business.

**Chicago**—Mesirow & Tarlow, 2156 West Division street, have sold their drug store to Levin Brothers.

**Chicago**—Albert Lieberman has bought the store of Lieberman & Edison at 4800 West Chicago avenue.

# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

**NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.**

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.55	—	.66	Bulk .....	lb.	4.35	—	4.55	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15			
1st select powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.70	From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.35	—	.40	Fluoride .....	lb.	.50	—	.58			
Seconds.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Hypophosph., (lb. 1.95).....oz.	.15	—	.18				
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	—	Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	—				
Sorts .....	.34	—	.36	15 .....	lb.	—	—	Iodide .....	lb.	5.25	—	.55			
Sorts, sifted .....	.36	—	.38	C. P. .....	lb.	.15	—	Molybdate .....	oz.	.40	—	.45			
Acetanilid .....	3.00	—	3.15	Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Muriate .....	lb.	.18	—	.21			
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Medicinal .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.45	Com'l Gran. ....	lb.	.10	—	.16		
Technical .....	.55	—	.60	Tartaric, cryst. ....	lb.	.79	—	.88	C. P. Gran. ....	lb.	.22	—	.24		
Sulphite, 16-oz. cans incl. ea.	3.50	—	3.75	Powdered .....	lb.	.74	—	.83	Nitrate, cryst. ....	lb.	.35	—	.38		
2-oz. ....	—	—	ea.	Trichloracetic .....	oz.	.32	—	.37	Granulated .....	lb.	.35	—	.38		
Acetone, P. D. & Co. ....oz.	—	—	5.25	Valeric, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.30	—	.38	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	1.10	—	.60				
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P. ....oz.	2.00	—	2.25	Acidol .....	oz.	—	.60	Persulphate, 1-lb. c. b. 9-lb.	1.00	—	.65				
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040) .....	lb.	.16	—	Acois .....	oz.	—	3.50	1 oz., c. v. ....oz.	—	—	.15				
U. S. P., 36 p.c. ....lb.	.18	—	.24	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b. ....lb.	—	—	Phosphate, 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	.60	—	.70					
U.S.P. Glacial, 99 p.c. ....lb.	.58	—	.65	Leaves, German .....	lb.	.20	—	22	Salicylate .....	lb.	3.25	—	3.75		
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.60	—	.65	Powdered .....	lb.	.26	—	.30	Sulphate .....	lb.	.06	—	.16		
From Toluol .....	lb.	5.75	—	6.00	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	Pure, resub. ....lb.	.25	—	.28				
Boracic, cryst. ....lb.	.18	—	.22	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous .....	lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c. b. 9-lb.	—	—	2.00			
Powdered .....	lb.	.18	—	Hydrous .....	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	1 oz., c. v. ....oz.	—	—	.22			
Impala .....	lb.	.25	—	(See also Lanoline)	—	—	Amyl Acetate .....	gal.	5.25	—	5.75				
Butyric, 100 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	2.70	Technical .....	lb.	.70	—	.85	Technical .....	oz.	—	—			
Cacodylic .....	oz.	—	2.00	Aconitine, Amorp. % oz. v. ....ea.	1.75	—	2.25	Anaesthesin .....	oz.	—	1.00				
Camphoric .....	lb.	4.45	—	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—	Angelica Root, foreign .....	lb.	.35	—	.40				
Carbolic, cryst., bulk .....	lb.	1.10	—	10 oz. ....ea.	—	—	Seed .....	lb.	.75	—	.85				
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Agaricin .....	oz.	1.20	—	1.30	Anise Seed .....	lb.	.20	—	.24		
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.25	—	1.45	Afqa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	lb.	—	—	Star .....	lb.	.35	—	.40			
Crude, 10-95 p.c. ....gal.	.40	—	.90	incl. each .....	lb.	—	2.00	Angostura Bark .....	lb.	.45	—	.50			
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	4-oz. ....lb.	—	—	Annato Seed .....	lb.	.15	—	.20				
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.14	—	.15	Adural (developer) 16oz. bottles	—	—	Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm.	bottles	—	—	.60				
1-lb. ....	lb.	1.65	—	1-oz. ....lb.	—	—	Antifebrin .....	oz.	—	—	.17				
C. P. ....oz.	—	—	.25	2-oz. ....lb.	—	—	Antimony Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14 .....	lb.	—	—	.34				
Chrysophanic, true, v. ....oz.	.40	—	.50	Alcohol, Absolute .....	gal.	5.00	—	5.50	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	—	—	—			
Cinnamic, pure .....	lb.	5.00	—	Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls. ....gal.	2.72	—	2.75	Needle .....	lb.	.47	—	.55			
Cinnamic, synthetic, v. ....oz.	.26	—	.35	bbls. ....gal.	2.75	—	2.80	Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral) .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.55			
Natural, 1-oz. v. ....oz.	—	—	.30	Denatured, bbls. & ½ bbls. ....gal.	.64	—	.78	Antipyrine .....	oz.	4.00	—	4.25			
Citric, cryst. (kegs). ....lb.	.72	—	1.00	Methylic (Wood) Soap .....	gal.	.75	—	.80	Apioi, liquid, green .....	oz.	—	—	.35		
Less than keg ....lb.	.90	—	1.20	Aldehyde, Commercial .....	lb.	.70	—	.80	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼ oz. v. ....ea.	2.50	—	.275			
Granulated .....	lb.	.85	—	Alkanet Root .....	lb.	.80	—	.90	Crystals, ½ oz. v. ....ea.	2.50	—	.275			
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot. ....oz.	—	—	.15	Allspice, clean .....	lb.	.11	—	.15	Areca Nuts .....	lb.	.18	—	.23		
Gallic .....	oz.	.15	—	Almonds, Bitter, shelled .....	lb.	.43	—	.53	Powdered .....	lb.	.23	—	.28		
½, ¼, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.20	—	1.60	Sweet Jordan .....	lb.	.43	—	.53	Argyrol .....	oz.	—	—	.150		
Glycerophosphoric .....	oz.	.45	—	Aloe, Barbadoes, true .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Aristolochia (Bayer) .....	oz.	—	—	.220		
Hippuric .....	oz.	—	—	Powdered .....	lb.	.14	—	.145	Aristol, Bayer .....	oz.	—	—	.180		
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50....oz.	.35	—	.50	Cape .....	lb.	.14	—	.18	Arnica Flowers .....	lb.	.90	—	.105		
G.s. Vial .....	oz.	.50	—	Powdered .....	lb.	.20	—	.25	Root .....	lb.	.95	—	.110		
Hydrobromic, conc. v. ....oz.	.25	—	.30	Arrowroot, Amer. ....lb.	—	—	—	—	.78	—	.85				
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. ....oz.	.15	—	.19	Bermuda, true .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	Arrowroot, Amer. ....lb.	—	—	—			
Lodic .....	oz.	—	—	Jamaica .....	lb.	.55	—	.60	Bermuda, true .....	lb.	.55	—	.60		
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v. ....lb.	.14	—	.22	St. Vincent .....	lb.	.14	—	.16	St. Vincent .....	lb.	.14	—	.16		
Dilute .....	oz.	.12	—	2-oz. ....lb.	—	—	Taylor's ¾ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb. ....lb.	—	—	.34	—	.37			
Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	7.50	—	11.50	3-oz. ....lb.	—	—	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst. ....oz.	.35	—	.40	Aspirin .....	oz.	—	—	
Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (4½ c.) ....lb.	.09	—	.10	4-oz. ....lb.	—	—	Iodide .....	oz.	.45	—	.50	Aspirin .....	oz.	—	—
C. P. Hydrochloric ....lb.	.10	—	.15	5-oz. ....lb.	—	—	White, pow'd com'l. ....lb.	.09	—	.12	Aspirin .....	oz.	—	—	
Nitric, 36 deg carboy .....	lb.	—	.09½	Alphozone .....	oz.	3.00	—	4.00	Powdered, pure .....	lb.	.16	—	.20		
36 deg, less .....	lb.	.12	—	Althea Root, cut .....	lb.	.75	—	.85	Yellow (Orpiment) .....	lb.	.18	—	.27		
38 deg., carboy .....	lb.	.10	—	Alum, Ammonia, bbls. ....lb.	.05½	—	.06½	Powdered, Medic. ....lb.	.25	—	.30				
38 deg., less .....	lb.	.13	—	Dried, 1-lb. carton .....	lb.	.20	—	Asafetida, good fair .....	lb.	1.20	—	.130			
C.P., carboy .....	lb.	—	.12	Ground, bbls. or less .....	lb.	.06½	—	Powdered .....	lb.	1.30	—	.145			
C. P., less .....	lb.	.15	—	Powdered, bbls. or less .....	lb.	.07½	—	Atophan (S. & G.) .....	oz.	—	—	.140			
Nitro-Muriatic .....	lb.	.25	—	Chrome .....	lb.	.20	—	Atropine, 1 gram .....	oz.	2.50	—	.275			
Oleic, purified .....	lb.	.30	—	Potash, gran., pure .....	lb.	.23	—	Sulphate, 1 gram .....	oz.	2.25	—	.250			
Oxalic .....	lb.	.80	—	Powdered, pure .....	lb.	.23	—	Balm of Gilead Buds .....	lb.	.40	—	.45			
Powdered .....	lb.	.90	—	25 oz. lots .....	oz.	—	—	Balsam Fir, Canada .....	lb.	.90	—	.95			
Palmitic, (Technical) ....lb.	.65	—	.70	Atropine, 1 gram .....	oz.	—	—	Oregon .....	lb.	.16	—	.20			
Phosphomolybdic .....	oz.	.80	—	2-oz. ....lb.	—	—	Peru .....	lb.	4.75	—	5.00				
Phosphoric, diluted .....	lb.	.14	—	20 deg. ....lb.	—	—	Tolu .....	lb.	.50	—	.53				
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c. ....lb.	.35	—	.45	26 deg., Conc. ....lb.	—	—	Barium Carb., prec., pure .....	lb.	.30	—	.35				
Syrup, 85 per cent .....	lb.	.40	—	Ammoniac, Gum, tears .....	lb.	.35	—	C. P. ....lb.	.85	—	—	1.00			
Glacial sticks .....	lb.	1.00	—	Powdered .....	lb.	.45	—	Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. ....lb.	—	—	—	.50			
Picric .....	lb.	1.75	—	From true Benzoic A .....	oz.	.65	—	Chloride, 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	.25	—	.42				
Pyrogallic, ¾, ½ and 1-lb. cans .....	lb.	2.60	—	From true Benzoic A .....	oz.	.40	—	Dioxide, Anhydrous ....lb.	.55	—	.60				
1-oz. v. ....oz.	.25	—	.30	From true Benzoic A .....	oz.	.40	—	C. P., 1 lb. bots. ....lb.	—	—	1.00				
Pyroligneous, purified .....	lb.	.18	—	From true Benzoic A .....	oz.	.40	—	Nitrate, powdered .....	lb.	.25	—	.30			
Crude .....	gal.	.30	—	From true Benzoic A .....	oz.	.40	—	Pure, 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	.40	—	.45				
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	4.50	—	4.70	Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. ....lb.	.29	—	.34	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) ....lb.	.07	—	.10				

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Para	.lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Surinam	.lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Beans, St. Ignatius	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	.lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Short	.lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Cats	.lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Bourbon	.lb.	4.00	—	4.50
So. American	.lb.	4.00	—	4.75
Tahiti	.lb.	1.70	—	2.10
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.	.lb.	—		
German	.lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Root, German	.lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Powdered	.lb.	2.45	—	2.55
Benzaldehyde	.lb.	8.00	—	9.50
Benzine	.gal.	.30	—	.40
Benzoin, Siam	.lb.	2.10	—	2.25
Sunaria	.lb.	.55	—	.58
Powdered	.lb.	.65	—	.68
Benzonaphthol	.lb.	3.00	—	3.20
Berberine, C. P., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. ea.	.oz.	—		2.50
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	.oz.	—		
Berberine Phosphate	.lb.	—		
Berberis Aquotum	.lb.	.30	—	.25
Beta Eucaine (S. & G.)	.oz.	—		3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	.lb.	4.35	—	4.50
oz.	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Bismuth, Betanaph.	.oz.	—		.43
Bromide	.oz.	—		.43
Citrate and Ammonium	.lb.	5.50	—	5.65
Oleate, 50 p.c.	.oz.	—		.50
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	.lb.	—		5.60
40 p.c.	.lb.	—		5.00
Sub-benzoate	.lb.	5.50	—	6.35
Subcarbonate	.lb.	4.35	—	4.50
Subgallate	.lb.	3.90	—	4.00
Subiodide	.lb.	6.80	—	7.00
Subnitrate	.lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Tannate	.oz.	.30	—	.32
Valerate	.oz.	.42	—	.45
Blackhawk Bark	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Bloodroot	.lb.	.20	—	.25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	.lb.	1.80	—	2.20
Powdered	.lb.	1.85	—	2.05
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).	.lb.	—		
Bone, Cuttlefish	.lb.	.40	—	.55
Powdered	.lb.	.20	—	.25
Jeweler's	.lb.	.65	—	.90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	.lb.	—		.20
Borax, Refined	.lb.	.10	—	.12
Powdered	.lb.	.12	—	.14
Bromalin	.oz.	—		.125
Bromine	.oz.	.45	—	.50
Bromoform	.lb.	—		8.50
Broom Tops	.lb.	.18	—	.30
Brucine	.oz.	—		.150
Bryony Root	.lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Buchu Leaves, long	.lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Powdered	.lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Short	.lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Powdered	.lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Buckthorn Bark	.lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Buds, Balm of Gilead	.lb.	.35	—	.40
Cassia	.lb.	.24	—	.30
Burdock Root, Crushed	.lb.	.50	—	.55
Seed	.lb.	—		.34
Cacao Butter, bulk	.lb.	.50	—	.60
Baker's A and white	.lb.	.55	—	.65
Dutch	.lb.	.50	—	.60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	.lb.	.55	—	.65
Cadmium Iodide	.lb.	—		.575
Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	.lb.	—		5.00
1-oz. c.v. 4.	.oz.	—		.40
Metal, sticks	.lb.	—		2.50
Caffeine, pure	.lb.	16.00	—	18.00
oz.	.lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Benzoate	.oz.	.85	—	.95
Bromide	.oz.	.75	—	.90
Citrate	.lb.	9.00	—	9.50
Hydrobrom. gr. eff.	.lb.	.60	—	.75
Hydrochlor. (true salt)	.oz.	.85	—	.95
Sulphate, eighths	.oz.	.90	—	1.10
Valerate	.oz.	1.25	—	1.50
Calamine, Pink	.lb.	.25	—	.32
Calamus Root, peeled	.lb.	.27	—	.32
Powdered	.lb.	.32	—	.36
White, peeled and split	.lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Calcium Benzoate	.oz.	—		.40
Bromide	.lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Chloride, crude	.lb.	.10	—	.17
Fused	.lb.	.75	—	.90
Granulated	.lb.	.15	—	.22
Formate	.oz.	.12	—	.15
Glycerophosphate	.oz.	.15	—	.18
Hypophosphate	.lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Iodide	.lb.	5.25	—	5.90
Lactate	.oz.	.12	—	.16
Lactophosphate Sol.	.lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Permanganate	.oz.	.30	—	.40
Phosphate, Precip.	.lb.	.20	—	1.00
Sulphate, Precip., pure	.lb.	.35	—	.40
Sulphite	.lb.	.14	—	.18
Sulphocarbolate	.oz.	.20	—	.25
Calendula Flowers	.lb.	.75	—	.90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	.lb.	.54	—	.65
Camphor, refined	.lb.	.55	—	.66
1/4-lb. squares	.lb.	.65	—	.70
Powdered	.lb.	.65	—	.65
Japanese	.lb.	.54	—	.65
Monobromated	.lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Canary Seed, Sicily	.lb.	—		
Smyrna	.lb.	.10	—	.12
So. American	.lb.	.09	—	.10
Canella Bark, powdered	.lb.	.30	—	.34
Cannabis Indica Herb	.lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	.lb.	9.00	—	9.50
Powdered	.lb.	9.25	—	9.75
Chinese	.lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Powdered	.lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Aspiricin	.oz.	.65	—	.75
Capiscum	.lb.	.40	—	.44
Powdered	.lb.	.46	—	.50
Caraway	.lb.	.22	—	.26
Powdered	.lb.	.28	—	.32
Carbon Disulphide	.lb.	.23	—	.30
Tetrachloride	.lb.	.24	—	.27
Cardamom, Seed bleached	.lb.	1.40	—	1.60
Decoricated	.lb.	.90	—	1.00
Powdered	.lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Carmine, No. 40	.oz.	.45	—	.50
Cascara Amarga	.lb.	.65	—	.75
Cascara Sagrada Bark	.lb.	.20	—	.25
Cascarilla Bark	.lb.	.21	—	.25
Casca, China	.lb.	.25	—	.30
Powdered	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Fistula	.lb.	.20	—	.23
Saigon, thin, select	.lb.	.75	—	.80
Powdered	.lb.	.65	—	.80
Catechu, Medicinal	.lb.	.22	—	.28
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	.lb.	.27	—	.30
Celery Seed	.lb.	.42	—	.46
Eresins, white	.lb.	.25	—	.30
Yellow	.lb.	.20	—	.25
Cerium Oxalate	.lb.	.85	—	.90
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	.lb.	.11	—	.14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	.box	.50	—	.60
Pink	.box	.60	—	.70
White	.box	.004	—	.04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	.lb.	.85	—	.95
Roman or Belgian	.lb.	.45	—	.55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	.lb.	—		.45
Willow, powdered	.lb.	.16	—	.20
Wood, Powdered	.lb.	.08	—	.12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	.lb.	.40	—	.47
Chicke	.lb.	.75	—	.80
Chinoidine	.oz.	.12	—	.13
Chinolin, pure	.oz.	—		.45
Chiretta	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm...each	.lb.	—		.80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	.lb.	2.00	—	2.30
Chloroform	.lb.	.90	—	1.00
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	.oz.	.50	—	.60
For Alcoholic Sol.	.oz.	.50	—	.60
Chrysarin	.oz.	.40	—	.50
Cimicifugin	.oz.	—		1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	.lb.	.32	—	.36
Red	.lb.	.40	—	.44
Yellow, Calisaya	.lb.	.40	—	.45
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	.oz.	.65	—	.75
Salicylate	.oz.	.60	—	.70
Sulphate	.lb.	.56	—	.60
Cinchonine, Sulphate	.oz.	.22	—	.30
Salicylate	.oz.	.44	—	.48
Cinnabar	.lb.	1.90	—	2.10
Cinnamon, Ceylon	.lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	.lb.	.42	—	.47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	.lb.	—		
3-oz. bottle	.ea.	—		.30
Civet	.oz.	2.75	—	3.00
Joves, Zanzibar	.lb.	.26	—	.28
Powdered, pure	.lb.	—		.33
Penang	.lb.	.44	—	.48
Salal, pow. (Fly Poison)	.lb.	.43	—	.48
Cocaine, Alkaloid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v...oz.	.lb.	6.00	—	6.30
Hydrochlor. crys., ozs...	.oz.	—		.540
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials	.oz.	—		.560
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	.oz.	1.00	—	1.10
Oca Leaves, Huanuco	.lb.	—		
Truxillo	.lb.	.45	—	.50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	.lb.	.15	—	.20
Powdered	.lb.	.20	—	.25
Cochineal, Honduras	.lb.	.90	—	.95
Powdered	.lb.	.90	—	1.00
Flowers, pressed	.oz.	9.00	—	9.40
Phosphate	.oz.	6.80	—	7.30
Sulphate	.oz.	7.20	—	7.50
Cahoh Root, black	.lb.	.15	—	.20
Blue	.lb.	.14	—	.19
Colchicum Root	.lb.	—		1.50
Powdered	.lb.	—		1.60
Seed	.lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Powdered	.lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	.lb.	.49	—	.60
Flexible	.lb.	.55	—	.60
Coccynt, select	.lb.	.45	—	.50
Pulp	.lb.	.80	—	.90
Colombia Root	.lb.	.20	—	.24
Coltsfoot Leaves	.lb.	.25	—	.30
Comfrey Root, crushed	.lb.	.24	—	.26
Condurango Bark, true	.lb.	.45	—	.50
Conium Leaves	.lb.	.27	—	.32
Seed	.lb.	.25	—	.30
Copaiba, S. A.	.lb.	.85	—	1.00
Para	.lb.	.80	—	.90
Copper, Acetate, distilled	.lb.	.50	—	.90
Ammoniated	.lb.	.50	—	.60
Carbonate	.lb.	.45	—	.60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	.lb.	.60	—	.65
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4.oz.	.oz.	—		.15
Iodide	.oz.	.46	—	.50
Oleate, 10 p.c.	.oz.	—		.22
Subacetate (Verdigris)	.lb.	.43	—	.48
Powdered	.lb.	.45	—	.50
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	.lb.	.25	—	.30
Barrels	.lb.	.20	—	.20½
Powdered	.lb.	.26	—	.30
Copperas	.lb.	100	—	112
Coriander	.lb.	.10	—	.14
Powdered	.lb.	.18	—	.22
Corsive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	.lb.	.35	—	.45
Coto Bark	.oz.	—		.27
Cotoin, true, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	.oz.	—		.27
Cotton Root Bark	.lb.	.20	—	.25
Powdered	.lb.	.25	—	.30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)	.lb.	.75	—	.80
Cramp Bark	.lb.	.68	—	.75
Coumarin	.oz.	—		.29
Cranesbill	.lb.	.24	—	.29
Powdered	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Cream Tartar, powdered	.lb.	.47½	—	.55
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	.oz.	.40	—	.55
Cresote, Beechwood	.oz.	.85	—	.90
Carbonate	.lb.	1.30	—	2.00
Cubeb Berries, sifted	.lb.	.62	—	.70
Powdered	.lb.	.70	—	.78
Cudbear	.lb.	.50	—	.60
Culver's Root	.lb.	.22	—	.27
Cumin Seed	.lb.	.37	—	.40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	.ea.	—		.35
Damiana Leaves	.lb.	.20	—	.24
Dandelion Herb	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Root	.lb.	.40	—	.45
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.gr.	.oz.	.25	—	.32
Dermatol	.oz.	.19	—	.26
Dextrine, yellow	.lb.	.07	—	.14
White	.lb.	.09	—	.15
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots.	.lb.	—		.10.00
incl.	.oz.	—		.80
Digipuratum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	.oz.	—		.170
Digitalin, eighth	.oz.	11.00	—	.16.00
15-gr. vials	.oz.	.60	—	.70
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	.lb.	—		
German	.lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Powdered	.lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Pressed, ozs.	.lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Diogen, 16-oz.	.oz.	—		.37
Dionin	.lb.	—		.10.00
Diuretin	.lb.	—		.175
Dog Grass, cut	.lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Dwarf Elder	.lb.	.265	—	2.75
Dover's Powder	.lb.	.40	—	.70
Dragon's Blood powder	.lb.	.150	—	.165
Extra	.lb.	.160	—	.190
Powdered	.lb.	—		.190
Reeds	.lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Duoitol	.oz.	—		.150
Dwarf Elder	.lb.	.35	—	.40
Echinacea Root	.lb.	.25	—	.30
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots.	.lb.	—		.30
incl.	.oz.	—		.45
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	.lb.	—		.500
1-oz.	.oz.	—		.45
Eleaterin	.dram	—		.500
Elderberries	.lb.	.25	—	.30
Flowers, pressed	.lb.	.32	—	.37
Juice, Sambuci	.lb.	—		.30
Elecampane Root	.lb.	.20	—	.30
Ground	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Elm				

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

vial	ea.	—
Eserine Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	ea.	1.25
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	.35
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50
Hydrobromide, H.P.	oz.	.55
Chloric, U.S.P.	lb.	.60
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80
U.S.P.	lb.	.32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30
Washed	lb.	.32
Valerianic	oz.	.35
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	.35
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.10
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15
Eudoxine	oz.	.210
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40
Euphorbium	lb.	.34
Powdered	lb.	.40
Euphorine	oz.	.25
Equinine	oz.	.12
Europhen	oz.	.180
Exalgine	oz.	.140
Fennel Seed	lb.	.25
Ferrirypyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	.150
Ferroous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	.15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	10.50
Less	lb.	.07
Ground	lb.	.07
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07
Ground	lb.	.08
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12
Formosulfite, 1-lb. c.b. inc. lb.	lb.	.50
1/4-lb. c.b. inc. lb.	lb.	.20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05
Fustic, chips	lb.	.06
Gadou	oz.	.55
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18
Powdered	lb.	.24
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.10
Garlic, on strings	string	.25
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	—	—
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00
Gold	lb.	.85
Silver	lb.	.80
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—
Gelsemine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16
Powdered	lb.	.25
Gentian Root	lb.	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.16
Powdered	lb.	.19
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30
Ground	lb.	.32
Powdered	lb.	.34
Ginseng	lb.	7.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulfate)	lb.	8.50
Glucose	lb.	.08
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	3.75
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	—
in cans	lb.	.60
Less	lb.	.61
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—
1-oz.	oz.	.80
Goat Powder	lb.	6.00
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.50
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.20
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20
Powdered	lb.	.27
Squarrosa	lb.	.30
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35
Powdered	lb.	.45
Wood rasped	lb.	.05
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.00
Carbonate	oz.	1.75
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—
Valerianate (Gensote)	oz.	—
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.65
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50
Sheet	lb.	1.50
Helcosol	oz.	—
Heliotropin	oz.	.32
Helmitol	oz.	—
Helonias Root	lb.	.65
Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.15
Powdered	lb.	.18
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00
Hemogallol	oz.	.80
Hemoglobin	oz.	.30
Hemol	oz.	.80
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—
German	lb.	1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.35
Seed	lb.	1.35
Henna Leaves	lb.	—
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	—
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36
Hydrobromide	gr.	.22
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40
Honey, strained	lb.	.12
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.36
Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.	lb.	.39
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30
Hydracetin	oz.	—
Hydrangen Root	lb.	.22
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v.	ea.	—
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	tons incl.	lb.
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-	dicinal	lb.
Sol. Technical	lb.	—
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.	oz.	.32
Hyoscynamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—
Crystal, white	gr.	.30
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16
Hypnone	oz.	—
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18
Ichthalbin	oz.	.90
Tab., 5 gr.	100s	—
Ichthyol	lb.	4.75
Imogen, 1-lb.	—	5.00
1-oz.	oz.	—
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.75
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50
Madras	lb.	1.70
Insect Powder	lb.	.50
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.65
Iodine Bromide	oz.	.45
Resublimed	lb.	5.00
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—
25 p.c.	oz.	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.65
Deodorized	oz.	.60
Iodol	oz.	—
Iodothyrene, 1/4-oz. vials	oz.	—
Pure Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	3.15
Powdered	lb.	3.30
Rio	lb.	4.40
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14
Benzoyl	oz.	.40
Bromide	oz.	.35
Chloride	oz.	.40
Citrate	oz.	—
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.35
Iodide	oz.	.35
Salicylate	oz.	—
Lobelia Herb	lb.	—
Powdered	lb.	—
Seed, clean	lb.	—
Powdered	lb.	—
London-Purple	lb.	.14
Avage Root, sel. white	lb.	.90
Seed	lb.	.60
Apulin	lb.	2.50
Lycotol	oz.	—
Lycopodium	lb.	3.00
Mace, whole	lb.	.75
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35
Powdered	lb.	.40
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—
Calcined	lb.	.55
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.19
2 ozs.	lb.	.20
Powdered	lb.	—
Ponderous	lb.	.80
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75
Lactate	oz.	—
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57
Ribbon	oz.	.75
Peroxide	lb.	—
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06
Salicylate	lb.	—
Sulphite (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.04
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.18
Dried	lb.	.14
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—
Blue, small	lb.	1.90
Manaca Root	lb.	.45
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18
Powdered	lb.	.23
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—
Carbonate, crys. med.	oz.	—
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.35
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.75
Lactate	oz.	—

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oxide, black, powd.	lb. .24	— .30
Peroxide, pure	lb. —	.75
Sulph., pure crys.	lb. .60	— .70
Manna, flake, large.	lb. 1.30	— 1.40
Small	lb. .90	— 1.00
Marjoram Leaves, Ger.	lb. .28	— .54
Mastic	lb. .75	— .85
Latico leaves	lb. .45	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb. 3.50	— 3.60
Mercury	lb. 2.50	— 2.75
Ammon. (pure precip.)	lb. 3.70	— 3.80
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb. 3.00	— 3.25
Powdered	lb. 2.95	— 3.20
Bisulphite	lb. 2.95	— 3.20
Chloride, mild (Cal'l)	lb. 3.45	— 3.75
Iodide, green, Proto.	lb. 5.35	— 5.45
Red (Pre.) Biniodide	lb. 5.45	— 5.55
Oxide, Red, (red pre.)	lb. 3.60	— 3.70
Yellow	oz. .32	— .38
Salicylate	oz. .35	— .40
Sulphate (Turp. M')	lb. 3.40	— 3.55
Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	—	
cussion)	oz. 1.75	— 2.00
Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	oz. —	.47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz. —	
1-oz.	oz. —	
Methylene Blue	oz. .75	— 1.60
Metol (developer), 16-oz.	—	10.00
Millet Seed	lb. .08	— .14
German	lb. —	
Morphine, Acet., ½ oz. v.	oz. 7.60	— 7.70
Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v.	7.60	— 7.70
Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v.	6.10	— 6.50
Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v.	6.10	— 6.50
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz. 6.00	— 6.25
½ oz. vial.	oz. 6.10	— 6.50
Valerate, ½ oz. v.	oz. 6.10	— 6.50
Musk Root	lb. 2.10	— 2.50
Mullein Flw., 1-lb. cans.	lb. 2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb. 2.20	— 2.60
Musk Seed	lb. .45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb. .22	— .25
Ground	lb. .24	— .27
White	lb. .25	— .28
Ground	lb. .35	— .40
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb. .30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb. .15	— .22
Narcotine, pure, ½-oz. v.	ea. —	
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz. —	
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb. .19	— .21
Sulphate	lb. —	.26
Nirvanin	oz. —	3.50
Novaspirin	oz. —	1.00
25-oz. lots	oz. —	.90
Tablets, 100s	oz. —	1.25
Novocain	oz. —	
Hydrochlor. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	ea. —	.75
Nutgalls	lb. .40	— .50
Powdered	lb. .44	— .52
Nutmegs	lb. .45	— .50
Extra large	80 to lb. .48	— .52
Nux Vomica	lb. .15	— .20
Powdered	lb. .20	— .25
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb. 14.00	— 15.00
Without Acid	lb. 15.00	— 16.00
Almonds, sweet	lb. 1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Rectified	lb. 1.70	— 1.80
Aniseed, Star	lb. 1.35	— 1.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls. or less.	gal. 1.25	— 1.35
Bergamot	lb. 3.90	— 4.25
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb. 3.50	— 3.80
Cade	lb. .70	— .80
Cajuput, bottles	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Camphor	lb. .20	— .26
Caraway	lb. 3.00	— 3.35
Cassia	lb. 1.40	— 1.75
Castor, American	lb. .32	— .39
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb. .65	— .75
Wood	lb. .26	— .32
Celery	oz. .85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb. 1.60	— 1.70
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz. 1.10	— 1.20
Citronella	lb. .63	— .68
Cloves	lb. 1.58	— 1.68
Cocoanut, Cochin	lb. .26	— .36
Ceylon	lb. .24	— .32
Copra	lb. .20	— .25
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal. 4.00	— 4.25
Norwegian	gal. 4.75	— 5.00
Bbls.	ea. 145.00	— 150.00
½ bbls.	ea. 73.00	— 80.00
Copaiba, pure	lb. 1.25	— 1.35
Coriander	oz. 2.00	— 2.40
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal. .90	— 1.10
Croton	lb. 1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb. 3.75	— 4.00
Cumin	lb. 4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz. .40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb. 1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb. .80	— 1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb. 4.50	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal. 4.25	— 4.40
Gaultheria Leaf	lb. 5.15	— 5.40
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb. 4.75	— 5.25
Turkish	lb. 4.00	— 4.25
Ginger	oz. .45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross 3.00	— 3.25
Gold Medal Tilly, large,	gross —	
Regular	gross —	
Capsules	gross —	
Sylvester's	doz. —	
Hemlock	lb. .80	— .90
Juniper Berries	lb. 7.00	— 8.00
Wood	lb. .90	— 1.35
Lard	gal. .90	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz. —	
Flowers	lb. 4.50	— 5.25
Garden, French	lb. 1.35	— 1.50
Spike	lb. 1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb. 1.25	— 1.30
Lemongrass	lb. 1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb. 3.35	— 3.45
Distilled	lb. 2.90	— 3.00
Linseed, boiled	gal. .80	— .93
Raw	gal. .79	— .93
Mace, distilled	lb. 1.20	— 1.30
Expressed	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Male, Fern, Ethereal	lb. 9.00	— 12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb. 22.00	— 25.00
Essential	oz. 1.75	— 1.85
Mirbane	lb. .45	— .50
Neatsfoot	gal. 1.10	— 1.25
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz. 4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz. 4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb. 1.20	— 1.25
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal.	gal. —	
and 1 gal. cans	gal. 3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal. 3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal. 1.40	— 1.65
Orange, bitter	lb. 2.25	— 2.40
Sweet	lb. 2.45	— 2.60
Origanum	lb. .35	— .39
Palm, Lagos	lb. .18	— .20
Kernel	lb. .18	— .20
Paraffin	gal. .40	— .50
Light	gal. —	
Russian	gal. 4.00	— 4.20
Patchouli	oz. 1.15	— 1.25
Peach Kernels	lb. .55	— .62
Peanut	gal. .90	— 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.75	— 2.25
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb. —	
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb. 2.25	— 2.35
Hotchkiss	lb. 2.85	— 3.00
Western	lb. 2.20	— 2.30
Petit Grain	oz. .50	— .55
Pimenta	lb. 2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb. .90	— 1.70
Poppy, true	lb. .30	— .35
Rape Seed	gal. 1.35	— 1.50
Rhodium	oz. .30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz. 14.00	— 17.00
Artificial	oz. 3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb. 1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb. .75	— .90
Rosin	gal. .35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz. .40	— .50
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal. .78	— .95
Sandalwood, English	lb. 9.25	— 9.75
Sassafras	lb. .85	— .95
Savin	lb. 4.50	— 4.75
Spearmint, pure	lb. 1.75	— 1.90
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal. .90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb. .75	— .90
Tansy	lb. 3.00	— 3.25
Tar, U.S.P.	gal. .40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb. .35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb. 1.55	— 1.65
White	lb. 1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal. .70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb. 5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb. 5.15	— 5.40
Synthetic	lb. 2.75	— 3.00
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 2.50	— 2.60
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb. 2.75	— 2.85
Ylang Ylang, true	oz. —	6.00
Ointment, Mercurial, % mer-	curly	—
	lb. 2.05	— 2.10
1/3 Mercury	lb. 1.80	— 1.90
Opium (Natural)	lb. 12.25	— 12.50
Granulated	lb. 13.75	— 14.00
U.S.P. Powdered	lb. 13.75	— 14.00
Orange Flowers	lb. 1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb. .10	— .18
Orphol	oz. —	.80
Orris, Florentine	lb. .26	— .30
Select Finger	lb. .25	— .30
Verona	lb. .20	— .25
Orthoform	oz. —	1.40
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb. —	
incl.	oz. —	
1-oz.	oz. —	
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set —	
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb. —	
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz. .20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb. .65	— .70
Paraffin	lb. .10	— .12
Parafom	oz. .14	— .18
Paramidophenol (Hydrochlor-	ide, 1-oz. c.v. incl.	— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb. .25	— .30
Paris Green	lb. .35	— .44
Parsley Seed	lb. .28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb. .40	— .50
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v.	ea. —	
Pellitory Root	lb. .40	— .45
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb. .20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift.	lb. .27	— .30
White	lb. .31	— .36
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb. .50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb. .25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb. .45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb. .15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz. —	
Phenolphthalein	oz. .05	— 1.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb. .05	— 1.15
Pichi Herb	lb. .22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr. .10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr. .10	— .10
Nitrate	gr. .07	— .08
Pink Root, true	lb. .48	— .52
Piperidine	oz. .55	— .65
Piperazine	oz. .45	— .45
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb. .32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb. .12	— .15
Plaster, calcined	bbi. 2.00	— 2.10
True, dentist's, sifted	bbi. —	
Platinic Ammonium Chloro, 15 gr. vials	ea. —	
Platinic Potassium Chlor, 15 gr. vials	ea. —	
1-oz.	oz. —	
Pleurisy Root	lb. .25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz. .50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb. .325	— .350
Poke Berries	lb. .20	— .22
Root	lb. .16	— .20
Powdered	lb. .20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb. .80	— .90
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb. .40	— .42
White	lb. .42	— .44
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb. 1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
Potassium Acetate	lb. 1.80	— 2.50
Benzoyl	oz. .30	— .45
Bichromate	lb. .90	— 1.00
Bicarbonate	lb. 1.65	— 1.75
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb. .80	— .80
C. P.	lb. 1.00	— 1.25
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar), pure and pow'd	lb. .46	— .50
Bromide	lb. 5.75	— 6.00
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb. 1.25	— 1.45
C. P.	lb. 1.60	— 1.80
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb. 1.65	— 1.75
Chlorate	lb. .80	— .85
Powdered	lb. .82	— .87
Chloride, C.P.	lb. .75	— 1.00
Citrate	lb. 2.15	— 2.40
Glycerophosphate	oz. .25	— .27
Hypophosphite	lb. 1.85	— 1.95
Iodide	lb. 4.90	— 5.65
Lactophosphate	oz. .20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b.	lb. 1.30	— 1.75
Nitrate	lb. .43	— .53
Powdered	lb. .375	— .48
C. P.	lb. .50	— .55
Permanganate	lb. 2.25	— 2.35
Pure, Powdered	lb. 2.35	— 2.40
Prussiate, red	lb. 7.00	— 7.50
Yellow	lb. 2.10	— 2.35
Salicylate	oz. .28	— .32
Sulphate, powdered	lb. .65	— .75
C. P.	lb. .90	— 1.30
Sulphide	lb. 1.25	— 1.75
Tartate, Powdered (Solu-	ble Tartar)	—
Prickly Ash Bark	lb. 1.35	— 1.50
Powdered	lb. .25	— .30
Berries	lb. .32	— .37
Protargol	oz. 1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb. 4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb. .20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz. 2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz. —	.95

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb.	Cut .....lb.	.15	— .25	Sunflower Seeds .....lb.	.09	— .15
c.b. 10 .....lb.	Powdered .....lb.	.17	— .28	Talcum, powdered .....lb.	.04	— .06
Quassia, rasped .....lb.	Caustic, purified, fused....lb.	.25	— .30	Purified .....lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered .....lb.	Sodium, Acetate .....lb.	.15	— .30	Tamarinds .....kegs	3.00	— 3.25
Quebracho Bark .....lb.	Arsenate .....lb.	.20	— .65	Tannalbin .....oz.	—	.85
Queen of Meadow Leaves .....lb.	Arsenite, pure .....lb.	.60	— .65	Tannoform .....oz.	—	.35
Quince Seed .....lb.	Benzote .....lb.	5.50	— 6.00	Tar, Barbadoes .....gal.	.60	— .70
Quinine, Alk., cryst .....oz.	Bicarbonate .....lb.	.03	— .07	No. Carolina, pt. cans....doz.	—	.85
Sulph. .....oz.	C.P., powdered .....lb.	.10	— .14	Tartar Emetic .....lb.	.65	— .80
Quinine, Alkaloid .....oz.	Bichromate .....lb.	.80	— .85	Terpinol .....lb.	.60	— .70
Acetate .....oz.	Bitartrate .....lb.	.90	— 1.20	Theobromine .....oz.	—	1.70
Bimuriate .....oz.	Bromide .....lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Theocin .....oz.	—	2.70
Bisulphate .....oz.	Cacodylate .....oz.	2.30	— 2.50	Theophorin .....oz.	—	.75
Carbolate .....oz.	Carbon. (Sal. Soda)....100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00	Thiosianamine .....lb.	—	8.50
Hydrobromide .....oz.	C.P., cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	.12	— .18	1-oz. c.v. inc. ....oz.	—	.65
Hydrochloride .....oz.	Dried, purified .....lb.	.16	— .18	Thiocarbamide .....oz.	—	1.60
Lactate .....oz.	Granulated .....lb.	.02½— .04		Thiocol .....oz.	—	1.60
Salicylate .....oz.	Chlorate .....lb.	.65	— .70	Thyme, herb .....lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins .....oz.	Chloride, C. P. ....lb.	.18	— .20	Thymol .....lb.	12.50	— 13.50
5-oz. tins .....oz.	Cinnamate .....oz.	.30	— .35	Iodide, U. S. P. ....lb.	12.00	— 12.50
1-oz. vials .....oz.	Citrate .....lb.	.75	— .85	Tilia Flowers, no leaves....lb.	.60	— .65
Tannate .....oz.	Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. ....oz.	.15	— .20	With leaves .....lb.	.55	— .60
Valerate .....oz.	Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Tolypyrrin .....oz.	—	1.25
Rape Seed, English .....lb.	Hyposulphite, cryst. ....lb.	.04	— .06	Tomentilla Root .....lb.	.40	— .50
German .....lb.	Kegs, 112 lbs. ....lb.	.02½— .03		Triphenil .....oz.	—	.50
Red Saunders .....lb.	Granular .....lb.	.02½— .06		Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Resin, common .....lb.	Iodide (oz. .37— .42)....lb.	5.15	— 5.75	Aleppo, No. 1 .....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	Lactophosphate .....oz.	.14	— .18	Powdered .....lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Powdered .....lb.	Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9....lb.	.70		Turpentine, Chian, gen. ....oz.	.38	— .42
Resorcin, pure white .....oz.	Phosphate, cryst. ....lb.	.08	— .12	Venice .....lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rhatany Root .....lb.	Pure, cryst. ....lb.	.08	— .10	Artificial .....lb.	.18	— .20
Rodal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	Recrystallized .....lb.	.13	— .16	Turkey Corn Root .....lb.	.85	— 1.00
incl. .....lb.	Dried .....lb.	.24	— .42	Turmeric, powdered .....lb.	.16	— .20
3-oz. bottle incl. ....ea.	Phosphomolybdate .....oz.	.45	— .50	Unicorn Root, true .....lb.	.28	— .38
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles	Salicylate .....lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7....oz.	—	.55
incl. .....lb.	From Oil Wintergreen....lb.	5.00	— 6.00	1-lb. .....lb.	—	7.50
1-oz. .....oz.	Silicate, dry .....lb.	.12	— .20	Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7....oz.	—	.45
Rhubarb, Canton .....lb.	Liquid .....lb.	.04	— .08	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14....lb.	—	5.75
Clippings .....lb.	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)....lb.	.04	— .05	1-oz. g.s.v. 7....oz.	—	.45
Powdered .....lb.	Pure cryst. ....lb.	.08	— .10	Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7....oz.	—	.50
Rochelle Salt .....lb.	Dry .....lb.	.08	— .12	Uva Ursi .....lb.	.15	— .20
Rose Leaves, pale .....lb.	Sulphide .....lb.	.40	— .48	Valerian Root, English .....lb.	.85	— .90
Red .....lb.	and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt) ....lb.	.37	— .42	Powdered .....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Rosemary Flowers .....lb.	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8....lb.	1.00	— 1.60	German .....lb.	.60	— .80
Rubidium Bromide .....oz.	Spartein Sulph .....oz.	—	— 4.00	Powdered .....lb.	.65	— .85
Iodide, 1 oz. v. ....ea.	Spearmint Leaves, ozs....lb.	.34	— .38	Vanillin .....oz.	.70	— .55
Rotten Stone .....lb.	Spermaceti, cakes .....lb.	.36	— .38	Veratrine .....oz.	—	2.40
Sabadilla Seed .....lb.	Spikenard Root .....lb.	.25	— .35	Vera'rum Virde, Root .....lb.	.15	— .20
Saccharin .....lb.	Spruce Gum .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Verdigris, pow'd, pure .....lb.	.45	— .50
Saffron, Amer. (safflower) .....lb.	Extra .....lb.	1.50	— 1.65	Veronal .....oz.	—	—
Spanish, true Valencia .....lb.	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P. ....lb.	.56	— .64	Tablets, 10's .....tube	—	.45
Sage Leaves .....lb.	Spirit, Ammonia, Aromatic. ....lb.	.50	— .55	100s .....lb.	—	—
Domestic .....lb.	Ether, comp. ....lb.	—	— 1.80	Vervain Root .....lb.	.30	— .40
St. John's Bread .....lb.	Nitre, U.S.P. ....lb.	.52	— .60	Violet Flowers .....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Salicin .....oz.	Spirits Turpentine .....gal.	.56½— .68		Wahoo, Bark of Root .....lb.	.45	— .50
Saliformin .....oz.	Squawvine Root .....lb.	.18	— .23	Bark of Tree .....lb.	.25	— .35
Salipyrin .....oz.	Squill Root, white .....lb.	.22	— .25	Walnut Leaves .....lb.	.20	— .30
Salol .....lb.	Stavesacre, seed .....lb.	.58	— .65	Water Pepper .....lb.	.20	— .25
Salophen .....oz.	Stillingia Root .....lb.	.17	— .20	Wax, Bay .....lb.	.30	— .35
Saloquinine .....oz.	Powdered .....lb.	.23	— .26	Bees, yellow .....lb.	.42	— .50
Sandalwood .....lb.	Storax, liquid .....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	White .....lb.	.50	— .65
Ground .....lb.	Stovaine, ¾ oz. ....doz.	—	9.00	Japan .....lb.	.22	— .25
Sandarac, Gum, clean .....lb.	½ oz. ....doz.	—	— 16.00	White Hellebore, Root .....lb.	.44	— .50
Santonin .....lb.	Stramonium Leaves .....lb.	.35	— .40	Powdered .....lb.	.50	— .55
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut. ....lb.	Powdered .....lb.	.40	— .45	Carnauba, No. 1 .....lb.	.52	— .64
Mexican, cut .....lb.	Pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.45	— .50	White Pine Bark .....lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered .....lb.	Seed .....lb.	.20	— .22	Wild Cherry Bark .....lb.	.12	— .16
Sassafras, Pith .....oz.	Powdered .....lb.	.25	— .28	Ground .....lb.	.14	— .18
Bark .....lb.	Strontium Acetate .....oz.	.11	— .15	Willow Bark, black .....lb.	—	.18
Saw Palmetto Berries .....lb.	Bromide .....lb.	4.25	— 4.50	White .....lb.	—	.25
Scammony, Resin .....oz.	Iodide .....lb.	.40	— .45	Wintergreen Leaves .....lb.	.20	— .26
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l. oz.	Lactate .....lb.	.15	— .20	Winter's Bark .....lb.	.65	— .75
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial. ....ea.	Nitrate, dry .....lb.	.70	— .75	Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist. ....gal.	.70	— .80
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	Granular, C. P. ....lb.	.75	— .80	Barrels .....gal.	.55	— .65
Seneca Root .....lb.	Salicylate .....lb.	3.25	— 3.75	Witch Hazel, Leaves .....lb.	.15	— .20
Seidlitz Mixture .....lb.	Strophanthus Seed, brown. ....lb.	2.50	— 2.75	Wormseed (Chenopodium) ....lb.	.16	— .18
Senna Leaves, Alexandria. ....lb.	Green .....lb.	—		Levant (Santonica) .....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered .....lb.	Powdered .....lb.	—		Wormwood Herb .....lb.	.25	— .30
Tinnevelly, select .....lb.	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths .....oz.	1.90	— 2.00	Xeroform .....oz.	—	.42
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle. ....lb.	Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v. ....oz.	1.70	— 1.80	Yellow Dock Root .....lb.	.16	— .22
3-oz. .....oz.	Glycerophosphate, ½ oz. v. ....oz.	—	— 3.05	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	.50	— .70
Sepia, True .....oz.	Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v. ....oz.	—	— 1.95	Bromide .....lb.	.32	— .39
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root). ....lb.	Granular .....lb.	.75	— .80	Chloride, fused .....lb.	.30	— .35
Silver, Chloride .....oz.	Sublamine, S. & G. ....oz.	.50	— .50	Granulated .....lb.	.37	— .44
Cyanide .....oz.	Sugar of Milk, powd. ....lb.	.20	— .24	Metallic, C.P. ....oz.	.45	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst. .....oz.	1-lb. cartons .....lb.	.22	— .26	Gran, free from As. ....lb.	.45	— .60
Fused Cones .....oz.	Sulfonal, Bayer .....oz.	—	— 1.35	Hypophosphite .....oz.	.25	— .30
Stick (Lunar Caustic) .....oz.	L. & F. .....oz.	—		Lactophosphate .....oz.	—	—
Oxide .....oz.	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	15.00	— 16.00	Oxide, American, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	— .45
Simaruba, Bark of Root. ....lb.	Sulphonethymethyl, U.S.P. ....lb.	17.50	— 20.00	Eng., Hubbuck's .....lb.	.50	— .55
Skullcap Leaves .....lb.	Sulphur, Iodide .....oz.	.35	— .42	Permanganate .....oz.	.45	— .60
Powdered .....lb.	Flowers .....lb.	.04	— .08	Phosphide .....oz.	.25	— .35
Skunk Cabbage .....lb.	Lac, precipitated .....lb.	.16	— .20	Salicylate .....oz.	—	—
Snakeroot, Canada .....lb.	Roll .....lb.	.03	— .06	Sulphate, crystals .....lb.	.08	— .10
Soap, Castile, green .....lb.	Washed .....lb.	.09	— .12	C.P. .....lb.	.18	— .23
Mottled, genuine .....lb.	Sumac bark .....lb.	.12	— .16			
White, Conti's .....lb.	Summer Savory Leaves .....lb.	.35	— .40			
Powdered .....lb.						
Soap Tree Bark, whole. ....lb.						

[APRIL 12, 1916]

## FEBRUARY EXPORTS REACH \$409,836,525, BREAKING ALL RECORDS FOR UNITED STATES

American exports for February reached a total of \$409,836,525, according to an announcement made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce. This is the highest point ever reached by the export trade in this country and exceeds the high mark for December, 1915, by \$50,000,000. It exceeds the total for January by \$83,000,000. The decline in January had been taken in some quarters to mean that the record figure for December had marked the high tide in the flow of American exports. The total exports for the first eight months of the fiscal year are \$2,586,301,570 and it now seems probable that the exports for the whole fiscal year will reach \$4,000,000,000.

February imports also set a new high record, being valued at \$193,935,117, which is about \$10,000,000 more than in January, and much above the total for any earlier February. Over two-thirds of the month's imports entered free of duty.

The excess of exports over imports amounted to \$215,901,408 in February and to \$1,295,217,462 during the eight months ending with February. Last year February showed an excess of \$174,682,478 and eight-months period an excess of \$578,834,390, or less than one-half that of the current period.

The international gold movements for February included imports valued at \$6,016,006, against \$12,726,492 for February, 1915; and for the eight months, \$328,054,392 in 1916, against \$46,267,209 in 1915. Gold exports in February totaled \$13,684,667, against \$1,053,879 in February, 1915; and in the eight months, \$47,741,575 compared with \$140,387,009 in a like period of 1915. The current fiscal year to the end of February showed a net inward gold movement of \$280,312,817, while a corresponding period last year showed a net outward gold movement of \$94,119,800.

## NEW KENTUCKY SUNDAY SALOON LAW MAY AFFECT RETAIL DRUG STORES

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—The retail druggists of Louisville are watching with much interest the enforcement of the Hutchcraft Sunday Saloon closing law, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, and its effect on the drug trade. According to the text of the bill any concern selling liquor in any shape or form to the retail trade as a retail liquor dealer, carrying a retail liquor dealer's license to sell at retail, must close his place of business on Sunday. Under the operation of the law restaurants and groceries have been ordered to close on Sunday or surrender their liquor licenses.

So far the authorities have not started a fight against the druggists, but it is understood that the Saloon League will take the matter up at its next meeting.

Robert J. Frick, editor of the Kentucky Druggist, and one of the leading retailers of the city, recently treated the matter in an editorial. It is said that about eighty-five per cent of the druggists of Louisville have been favoring Sunday-closing for years, but have been unable to make closing arrangements on account of some of the largest retailers, with liquor licenses, refusing to give up their Sunday business.

If the matter is brought to an issue it is said to be probable that arrangements will be made whereby all of the drug stores will close on Sunday. When asked whether it wouldn't be a little hard on the residents of the city to close on Sunday Mr. Frick stated that it would create no more hardship than closing at night, as only about fifteen per cent of the druggists answer night bells, and very few stores maintained night service.

## NEW HEAD FOR CHEMICAL HOUSE

Anthony M. Hance has severed his connection with Hance Brothers & White, Inc., pharmaceutical chemists, 6th and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, and has been succeeded as president of that corporation by his brother, Edward H. Hance, Jr. The retiring president has been identified with the business for more than 30 years, succeeding his father, the late Edward H. Hance, as its president. He also succeeded his father as treasurer of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

## UNITED DRUG COMPANY STOCK BELOW PAR EXCEPT SHARES OF FIRST PREFERRED

Since the combination of the Riker-Hegeman-Jaynes, the L. K. Liggett Company and the United Drug Company considerable interest has been shown in the way the amalgamation would affect the stock of the new United Drug Company. The capital of the new company is divided as follows: 150,000 first preferred shares having a par value of \$50; 100,000 second preferred shares at \$100, and 250,000 common shares at \$100 par value. The charter has been issued under the laws of Massachusetts and the total capital stock of \$52,500,000 makes the United Drug Company the second largest business corporation in that State.

There are 101,727 first preferred, 91,090 second preferred, and 200,500 common shares of this stock to be issued in consideration for sale and transfer of all property, assets, and business of the United Drug Company of New York.

At the head of the new company are Louis K. Liggett, president; James C. McCormick, treasurer, and A. W. Murray, clerk. Some weeks ago President Liggett sent out a circular statement to the stockholders saying that the sales of the combined concern had already shown a substantial increase over those of the constituent companies for the same period one year ago. He laid special stress upon the fact that several new and significant economies could be effected under the combination which were not practical before. As an indication of this it may be mentioned that a very thorough and efficient inventory is now taken regularly of all stock of the company.

Although there has been some decline in the price of United Drug stock it was said at the offices of Bamberger, Loeb & Co., brokers, that this could be accounted for by the great sums which have recently been drafted off into war stocks. The common stock is now selling at 65@75 and they predict that in from three to five years' time it will reach four or five times that figure. First preferred stock now is quoted at 53@55 and second preferred at 85@95.

## COTTONSEED MEAL AS A FERTILIZER RECOMMENDED BY DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

At the present time when potash in the form of salts is practically unobtainable, and when both nitrogen and acid phosphate have advanced in price because of the use of nitrates and sulphuric acid for munition purposes, cottonseed meal, which carries all three of the fertilizing elements, becomes of great importance. In recent years immense quantities of this material have gone into fertilizers, approximately 1,000,000 tons having been so used in 1913.

Cottonseed meal, the residue after the oil has been extracted from cottonseed, is a dry, yellowish powder, having excellent mechanical properties for fertilizer mixtures, and contains about 6.5 per cent of nitrogen, 2 per cent of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent of potash. It is, therefore, according to specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, primarily a nitrogenous fertilizer, but under present conditions its potash content is highly important, and is a decided factor in determining the price at which the material is sold.

Most of the mineral ingredients in cottonseed meal are recovered in the manure if the material is used as a cattle feed. The most economical use of cottonseed meal is, therefore, to feed it and apply the manure to the land. In this way the material is made to serve a double purpose. European dairymen have for some years bought large quantities of American cottonseed meal for feeding purposes. As the live stock industry develops in our Southern States, doubtless an increasing amount of this material will be diverted from the fertilizer trade for use as a stock feed, and at present wherever possible the practice of feeding the meal and using the manure for fertilizer should be followed, rather than the direct application of the cottonseed meal to the land.

**West New York, N. J.**—Harry Berlin, formerly with the Rockefeller pharmacy, Englewood, N. J., is to open a new drug store at 420 Hudson avenue to be conducted under the name of Berlin Drug Company.

**Sioux City**—W. A. Clingman has sold his drug store at Twentieth and Pierce streets to William C. Klages.



## HOW ABOUT THAT BOARD EXAM?

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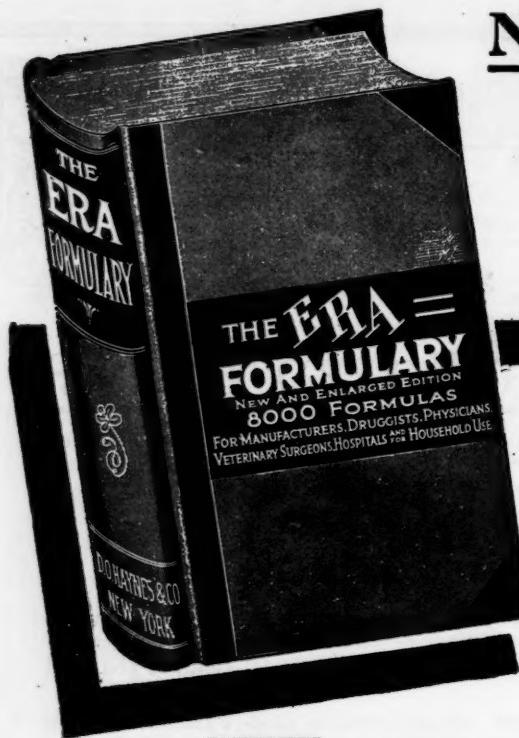
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